

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
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SENATOR CHURCH WARNS OF SOVIET THREAT

OW140750 Beijing XINHUA in English 0739 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] Washington, April 13 (XINHUA)--Chairman of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee Frank Church said today that the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan "constitutes a very serious threat" and he believed that the U.S. allies "ought to take a much more serious view of it."

"After all," he said in an interview on CBS-TV's "Face the Nation" program at noon today, "the invasion of Afghanistan, if it is the precursor of a series of invasions, constitutes a very serious threat or could constitute a potential threat to the main source of the European fuel supply." When asked why it required a United States push on its allies to have them react to a Soviet invasion of another country, Church recalled what happened in the years preceding Adolf Hitler and urged not to forget the policy of appeasement in those days as Hitler took one aggressive action after another.

Speaking of the Iranian issue, the senator said he believed negotiation is the only way to get the release of the American hostages. "Our purpose from the beginning has been to get them home safely and we have known from the beginning that there was no way that we ourselves could rescue them through any kind of military operation," he said.

CHINESE FILM ARTISTS BEGIN U.S. LECTURE TOUR

OW102049 Beijing XINHUA in English 1224 GMT 9 Apr 80

[Text] Beijing, April 9 (XINHUA)--Te Wei, a permanent council member of the Chinese Film Artists' Association and head of the Shanghai Animation Film Studio, left Beijing yesterday on a lecture tour to the United States, at the invitation of the Asian Film Library of the U.S. Chen Xuyi, deputy director-general of the Chinese Society of World Cinema and vice director of the Shanghai Film Dubbing Studio, also is on the same trip. This is the first time for Chinese film artists to visit America on a lecture tour. Te Wei will give lectures on Chinese cartoon films at some universities and to film societies and organizations in America and have academic exchanges with American film artists.

CHINESE ARCHEOLOGICAL EXHIBITION PREVIEWED IN NEW YORK

OW101833 Beijing XINHUA in English 1537 GMT 10 Apr 80

[Text] New York, April 9 (XINHUA)--Some 800 people including American social elites, dignitaries and arts personnel previewed with great interest "The Great Bronze Age of China: An Exhibition From the People's Republic of China", while attending a grand reception at the Metropolitan Museum of Arts here this evening. Organized by the Metropolitan Museum of Arts, the 18-month Chinese exhibition will begin, from April 12, a five-city tour of Chicago, Fort Worth, Los Angeles and Boston, in addition to New York. It is scheduled to close on September 30, 1981.

The 105 objects of bronze, jade and terracotta displayed at the exhibition are among the most important archaeological finds of the last thirty years, and many of them have been excavated just recently. The exhibits, covering the time from 221 B.C. to 1600 B.C., vividly show the splendiddness and splendour of the ancient culture of China. Most impressive and attractive to the viewers on display are six warriors and two horses from the army of life-size terracotta figures found in the burial complex of the first emperor of Qin.

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The sponsors have attached great importance to the exhibition. Philippe de Montebello, director of the Metropolitan Museum, noted that "Chinese archaeological information is one of the fastest growing areas of art history, and one of the most exciting and interesting." "The great bronze age of China will make a unique contribution to Western understanding of the greatness of ancient Chinese civilization," he added. In addition to issuing publications, the Metropolitan Museum has published a group of reproductions and jewelry adaptations to be available for sale and will organize a series of lectures in conjunction with exhibition. J. Paul Austin, the chairman of the board of the Coca-Cola Company, a major donor to the exhibition, held a reception on April 7 to invite some two hundred important businessmen to view the exhibition.

SHANGHAI ACROBATIC TROUPE CONTINUES U.S. TOUR

OW141030 Beijing XINHUA in English 0836 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] New York, April 13 (XINHUA)--The Shanghai Acrobatic Troupe of China wound up the first-leg of its three-month U.S. tour and left here this afternoon for Atlantic City. The Chinese acrobats have captivated the audience here in the last three weeks.

The New York TIMES commented, "The love of virtuosity may spring from the love of seeing people attempting the impossible. The Shanghai Acrobatic Troupe did not merely attempt the impossible, it made the impossible always possible." It wrote, "It was weird and almost preposterous, for these Shanghai acrobats appeared to defy sheer common sense and to repeal the laws of gravity. In the giddy realm they created for themselves, everything was topsy turvy and absolutely astonishing."

The troupe also brought joy and exaltation to Overseas Chinese and Chinese Americans. Many had cordial talks with the actors and actresses in the theater after the performance. On April 7, the troupe gave a special performance for them in New York's Chinatown.

FANG YI MEETS MARYLAND ZOOLOGIST

OW151621 Beijing XINHUA in English 1614 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] Beijing, April 15 (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Fang Yi this afternoon met with Professor J.O. Corliss of Maryland University in the United States. Professor Corliss is a well-known zoologist who has done extensive research on flagellates. He is currently visiting China at the invitation of the Shanghai Teachers University to lecture on protozoology and flagellates. Vice-Premier Fang Yi and Professor Corliss had a friendly conversation. Chinese Vice-Minister of Education Pu Tongxiu attended the meeting.

BRIEFS

PICTORIAL POSTERS IN SHANGHAI--The U.S. pictorial poster and illustration exhibition opened at the Shanghai Fine Arts Exhibition Hall today. On display are over 400 works that won awards in U.S. pictorial poster and illustration contests in 1979. Over 200 responsible persons of the municipal culture bureau and other units concerned and personages from Shanghai's publication and fine arts fields have visited the exhibition. [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 3 Apr 80 OW]

WUHAN MARKS DEATH ANNIVERSARY OF SOVIET WRITER MAYAKOVSKIY

OW170456 Beijing in Russian to the USSR 1800 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Text] A 5-day symposium devoted to the 50th anniversary of the death of Mayakovskiy ended in Wuhan on 16 April. This was the first special symposium devoted to a foreign writer to be held in China. The Mayakovskiy symposium was organized at the initiative of the All-China Society for Studying Soviet Literature, The Wuhan branch of the Chinese Writers Union and the Wuhan University. Participating in the symposium were 50 literary critics, writers, poets and translators who traveled from various parts of the country. Among them were (Ge Baoxuan), (Shi Ji), (Lo Wan), (Liu Jin), (Chen Bingyi), (Lan Man), (Fan Debai), (Lu Fan), (Chu Jin), (Gao Man) and others with experience in studying Mayakovskiy's works.

Among the questions discussed and debated at the symposium were "Mayakovskiy and China," "the life and activities of Mayakovskiy," "the peculiarities of Mayakovskiy's poetic skills" and other topics. Symposium participants said that Mayakovskiy was a favorite poet and a great friend of the Chinese people who took the revolutionary struggle in China to his heart. At a time when our people were being subjected to aggression and the oppression of imperialists, the poet, together with the Chinese people, proclaimed the slogan "imperialists get out of China."

In 1927, together with the Chinese people, he happily welcomed the victory of the armed uprising of Shanghai workers. In his poem "My Best Verse," his ardent revolutionary sympathy for struggling China can be heard. From a position of historic materialism, Mayakovskiy created a glorious image of Lenin as a proletarian leader and human being and successfully portrayed the interrelationship between the leader, the party and the masses.

As a master of the satirical weapon, the poet angrily exposed flaws and unsightly manifestations in life. The proletarian revolutionary pathos and distinctive poetic manner of Mayakovskiy influenced broad levels of Chinese readers as well as poets and writers in China.

During the symposium, arts workers of Hubei Province staged a concert of vocal and recited works devoted to the poetry of Mayakovskiy.

RENMIN RIBAO ON USSR-U.S. POLEMICS OVER SVERDLOVSK INCIDENT

HK151002 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 9 Apr 80 p 6

[Article by Fang Yuan: "'Germs of Lies' and Lies Covering Up the Germs"]

[Text] TASS and U.S. officials were recently engaged in a battle of words. At first, U.S. officials cast doubt on the causes of the outbreak of disease in the Soviet city of Sverdlovsk. They held that the disease was probably the result of the Soviet Union "developing some kind of biological weapon." TASS immediately came forward "in defense against this false charge." In a commentary entitled "Germs of Lies" published on 24 March, it denounced the United States as casting "groundless" doubts and using "lies" to "poison the international situation." The accuser said that the doubt was well-grounded while the defender regarded it as groundless. Thus, they were in a heated dispute.

Which story is correct? Is someone else producing "germs of lies" to "poison the international situation"? Or is the maker of germ warfare weapons trying to use lies to cover up his plot to poison mankind?

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Let us review the matter from the beginning. On 27 December last year and 13 February this year, the West German newspaper BILD ZEITUNG carried two reports disclosing that an incident broke out in a Soviet germ warfare weapons plant on 3 April last year. "Lethal germs polluted the air" and those who were infected died very quickly from a "loss of pulmonary and tracheal functions." In a commentary on 19 February, TASS flatly denied this incident and denounced BILD ZEITUNG for creating anti-Soviet "hysteria."

However, the matter did not end with the TASS denial. U.S. officials said on many occasions at the end of last month that they had compelling evidence that the Soviet germ incident took place near Sverdlovsk in spring last year, that "anthrax bacillus had leaked out in the incident" and that "Soviet immigrants from that area" were "witnesses to the incident."

After the incident was disclosed in detail, the Kremlin found itself in a bind. As a U.S. official said: "Concerning this incident, the Russians have landed in a defenseless position." Unable to hide the truth any longer, TASS was forced to say bashfully: "Because of the bad weather in the autumn and winter of 1978-1979," "there was a natural outbreak of anthrax among animals in the Sverdlovsk area in April" last year and "people contracted this disease" because they "had eaten meat products which were sold in violation of the veterinary rules and which caused skin and intestinal infection." To show that it was telling the truth, TASS stated that in particular the Sverdlovsk area had "frequently been subjected to the threat of animal diseases in the past centuries and large numbers of animals were infected with anthrax" and this threat had "not yet been eradicated." The intention of this TASS statement was clear enough: To find an excuse to parry the question.

However, by saying this, TASS has actually modified its previous remark. In February, it was still condemning other people's reports as "out-and-out malicious fabrications." Now it wants to use "a natural outbreak of anthrax" as a pretext to smooth things over for the Kremlin.

The U.S. officials seized on this issue. A high-ranking U.S. intelligence official immediately pointed out that this was "not the truth." His arguments were: First, if the outbreak of anthrax had been "caused by bad meat, the Soviet citizens would have contracted gastric anthrax," but many of them contracted "pulmonary anthrax." Second, why was it that "the majority of those contracting pulmonary anthrax" were people from a factory and a residential area "located downwind from the military site?" TASS has not yet answered these questions. Perhaps Moscow can hardly produce a medical report on the change from gastric anthrax to pulmonary anthrax.

TASS had no alternative but to act on the defensive. It immediately issued a report saying that the United States had been "secretly conducting biological and chemical experiments for many years" and had gone to the extent of "choosing U.S. soldiers" for use as "guinea pigs." This Kremlin mouthpiece was obviously trying to make a false countercharge to gag Washington.

Actually, the Soviet Union is wasting its efforts by trying in this way to cover up the truth that it is producing biological and germ warfare weapons. This is no longer a secret to the people of the world. A great deal of data shows that as early as the 1960's, the Soviet Union had set up a germ warfare weapons plant and the Soviets were "vigorously studying and producing germs which caused serious diseases such as anthrax, tuberculosis, smallpox and diphtheria and cultivating diseases in laboratories which caused very high mortality rates in Africa and other regions." The Soviet Armed Forces in East Europe are equipped with a new-type weapon for firing biological warfare bombs. Within a few minutes, six BM-21 rocket-launchers, each with 40 tubes, can shoot 500 biological bombs. The incident at the Sverdlovsk germ warfare weapons plant is only another proof of the Soviet criminal activities of producing germ warfare weapons.

RENMIN RIBAO ON SOVIETS DOMESTIC HANDLING OF AFGHAN SITUATION

HK161437 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 6 Apr 80 p 4

[Reading notes by Shi Shao: "The Fact as Seen From a Joke"]

[Text] According to America's NEWSWEEK, a joke now making the rounds in Moscow has a Soviet factory worker excitedly returning home after a drinking session in his friend's home. "Have you heard the latest news?" he asks his wife. "It seems they have arrested Ayatollah Khomeyni in Afghanistan, amputated his left leg and exiled the poor man to Gorkiy. As a result, he now says he will not come to the Moscow Olympics."

This joke sounds incomprehensible; nevertheless, the NEWSWEEK report on the joke is accompanied with an explanatory note: The blackout of news about the truth of the Soviet aggression against Afghanistan has forced ordinary citizens in Moscow to piece the story together from scraps of rumor, foreign radio broadcasts and what people think they read between the lines of the official press and spread the story among themselves. The joke is born from this background. It vividly reflects the present reality in the Soviet Union.

Following the Soviet Army's invasion of Afghanistan last December, the Soviet propaganda machines strictly blocked the passage of information about Afghanistan and the great majority of the Soviet people did not know the situation in Afghanistan for quite a long time. As a result, rumors spread like wildfire: It is said that the central Asian hospitals are filled with the wounded; it is said that there is a shortage of coffins in Moscow because so many have been shipped to Afghanistan; and it is whispered that coffins that were flown back to the Soviet Union cannot be opened at the funerals back home, because the bodies have been badly mutilated. Similar rumors are numerous. It is possible that these rumors exaggerate the reality. However, the rumors do tell the Soviet people that a war has broken out in Afghanistan and that quite a few Soviet soldiers have died there.

When Moscow found in mid-March that it was no longer capable of covering up the truth of its aggression against Afghanistan, it had no choice but to set the propaganda machine in motion. It began publishing a large number of reports and carrying large pictures in its newspapers and magazines, continuously showing documentaries on television and giving enormous publicity to the Soviet troops assisting Afghanistan in "resisting foreign aggression," the warm welcome given to the Soviet troops in Afghanistan and the happy get-together of Soviet officers and soldiers and the Afghan people. The Moscow authorities want to use these to refute foreign press reports and stop domestic rumors from spreading. However, no matter how energetically the Moscow authorities go in for conducting propaganda, they can never cover up the facts. A Soviet citizen who participated in the 1968 invasion of Czechoslovakia is reported to have said: "The press back in Moscow said the people there met us with flowers. But what we really found were rocks and people chanting, 'Russians Go Home.'" Is it not true that similar jokes are occurring in the Soviet Union once again?

YU QIULI COMPLETES VISIT TO JAPAN

Departs for Home

OW161923 Beijing XINHUA in English 1918 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Text] Osaka, Japan, April 16 (XINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Yu Qiuli and his party left here for home this evening at the end of their visit to the Japanese Kansai area. On April 14 and 15, the Chinese guests visited Osaka's south port, off-shore new villages of the port, the Takasago factory of the Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Company, the Matsushita Electric Industrial Company, and the Ibaraki factory to see their production and administration.

Among those present at the Osaka Airport to see the Chinese delegation off were Den Kawakatsu, president of the Kansai head office of the Japan-China Association on Economy and Trade; Takeshi Inoue, director-general of the association; as well as Japanese Foreign Ministry officials. They warmly congratulated Yu Qiuli and his party on their successful visit to Japan. Minister of the Chinese Embassy to Japan Wang Xiaoyun was also present.

Greeted by Gu Mu

OW161930 Beijing XINHUA in English 1925 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Text] Beijing, April 16 (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Yu Qiuli and his party returned to Beijing by air this evening after a friendly visit to Japan. The vice-premier said to Journalists at the airport: "During our short visit we have been deeply impressed by the Japanese people's industry, wisdom, enterprise and creativeness." "We discovered", he added, "there are wide and promising prospects in the sphere of economic and technical cooperation between China and Japan. I expect that such cooperation will make substantial progress in the 80's." They were greeted at the airport by Vice-Premier Gu Mu and leading members of government departments. Japanese ambassador to China, Mr. Kenzo Yoshida, was present.

Comments on Visit

OW170201 Beijing in Japanese to Japan 2130 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Text] Vice Premier Yu Qiuli returned to Beijing by air last night after winding up a friendly visit to Japan. He and his party were greeted at the airport by Vice Premier Gu Mu, responsible officials in related fields and Japanese Ambassador to China Kenzo Yoshida.

Granting a request of a Beijing Radio reporter at the airport, Vice Premier Yu Qiuli made the following remarks about impressions of his visit to Japan: [Begin recording of Yu remarks in Chinese, fading into Japanese translation] We visited Japan for 15 days at the invitation of the Japanese Government and the Japan-China Economic Association. While staying in Japan, I paid courtesy calls on Prime Minister Ohira and Foreign Minister Okita, met with leaders of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry and the Economic Planning Agency and held broad contacts with personages of the economic and trading circles, exchanging views on the question of developing economic and technological exchanges between the two countries, development of energy resources and other questions. All of these meetings were of great significance. Although our visit was short, we were deeply impressed by the fact that the Japanese people are diligent and wise and full of a gentlemanly spirit and creativity.

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In the early stages of the 1950's, the Japanese economy, which had just recovered from the ravages of war, lagged far behind those of the developed nations in Europe and America in production techniques, economic management, the masses' livelihood and other areas. Through efforts for more than 20 years, Japan has attained remarkable success in its modernization and economic construction. From the path taken by Japan we could learn many good experiences helpful to us and redouble our confidence in realizing China's modernization within this century.

China and Japan have their merits and demerits and also experiences and lessons of success and failure in their economic construction. Therefore, the two countries can promote their economic development by learning from each other. The area of economic and technological cooperation between China and Japan is broad and extensive, and its future is bright. I hope that this cooperation will make steady progress in the 1980's. This not only accords with the interests of the peoples of the two countries but also contributes to the peace of Asia and the world. [end recording]

Vice Premier Yu Qiuli then expressed his heartfelt thanks to the Japanese people of various fields for their warm hospitality.

XINHUA DELEGATION VISITS JAPAN

Signs Agreement With JIJI

OW141918 Beijing XINHUA in English 1846 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] Tokyo, April 14 (XINHUA)--The XINHUA NEWS AGENCY of China and the JIJI Press of Japan signed an agreement for cooperation in news service here today. Signed by director of the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY Zeng Tao and JIJI Press President Tadayoshi Ohata, the agreement provides for free exchange of news reports and photos between the two agencies.

The signing ceremony was attended by the visiting XINHUA NEWS AGENCY delegation led by Zeng Tao and leading members of the JIJI Press. The leaders of the two agencies expressed the hope to develop the relations between the two news agencies with a view to promoting friendship between China and Japan and contributing to world peace. President Ohata gave a dinner in honor of the visiting Chinese delegation this evening.

The delegation is continuing its tour as from today at the invitation of the JIJI Press. Earlier, it had been here as guests of the KYODO News Service.

Meets With Defense Chief

OW141957 Beijing XINHUA in English 1909 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] Tokyo, April 14 (XINHUA)--Director-General Kichizo Hosoda of the Japanese Defense Agency said here this afternoon that the Japanese Diet and public have never been as conscious of their national defence as they are today. He said this when he received the visiting XINHUA NEWS AGENCY delegation led by the agency's Director Zeng Tao and answered its questions. It is a good thing that the Japanese people are now keenly interested in defence problems, he added. He noted that a committee for defense and security safeguards was added to the Diet on April first. He said he thought it quite understandable for the United States to urge Japan to increase its defense capabilities. "We should meet the U.S. demand as far as possible," he said.

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He pointed out that Japan will not close the straits of Soya, Tsugaru and Tsushima if the potential threat does not come to the surface. However, he said, it is one of Japan's means of defending itself to make these straits impassable whenever necessary. He said that he believed it desirable for Japan and China to send more military missions to visit and understand each other better.

This morning, Finance Minister Noboru Takeshita also received the XINHUA delegation.

XU JIATUN MEETS OSAKA FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION

OW141417 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] An Osaka prefectural friendship delegation from Japan made a courtesy call on the Standing Committee of the Jiangsu Provincial People's Congress this afternoon. Xu Jiatusun, chairman of the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress, had a cordial meeting with Akira Kishi, head of the visiting friendship delegation and governor of Osaka Prefecture, and members of the delegation. The two sides had a warm conversation on strengthening friendly ties between Jiangsu Province and Osaka Prefecture. Present were Xie Kedong, vice chairman of the Jiangsu Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, and others.

Hui Yuyu, governor of Jiangsu, this morning held talks with Governor Akira Kishi on cooperation and exchange between the two sides in industry, agriculture, animal husbandry, public health, science and technology, and culture. Present during the talks were Vice Governor of Jiangsu Jin Xun, Vice Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Provincial People's Congress Xin Shaobo and Xie Kedong, as well as responsible persons of departments concerned.

Today, the Japanese friends visited the Chang Jiang [Yangtze] Bridge and Mei Yuan Villa and toured Nanjing University, the Xuanwu Lake and a number of scenic spots on the eastern outskirts of Nanjing. They were respectively accompanied by Vice Governor of Jiangsu Hong Peilin and Vice Chairman Xie Kedong, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress.

BO YIBO MEETS JAPANESE AGRICULTURAL DELEGATION

OW151653 Beijing XINHUA in English 1634 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] Beijing, April 15 (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Bo Yibo met here this afternoon with visiting Japanese agricultural cooperators. The Japanese delegation is led by Mr. Shohei Ishikawa, president of the National Federation of Agricultural Cooperative Associations of Japan.

During a cordial conversation, the vice-premier and the Japanese cooperators spoke highly of the development of friendly relations between the people of China and Japan and between the rural supply and marketing cooperative organizations of the two countries. They agreed that this relationship should be strengthened. Present on the occasion was Niu Yinguan, chairman of the Federation of Supply and Marketing Cooperatives.

During their stay in Beijing, the Japanese cooperators had extensive contacts with the Chinese Ministry of Food, the China Native Produce and Animal By-products Import and Export Corporation and other departments. They exchanged views on the expansion of trade. Mr. Shohei Ishikawa gave a return banquet this evening. The delegation visited the city of Harbin, the Daqing oil centre and Suzhou and Nanjing cities. They will leave here for home tomorrow.

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ULANHU, JI PENGFEI ATTEND KAMPUCHEAN NATIONAL DAY RECEPTION

OW161650 Beijing XINHUA in English 1642 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Text] Beijing, April 16 (XINHUA)--Democratic Kampuchean Ambassador Pech Cheang and Mrs. Pech Cheang hosted a reception here today in celebration of the fifth National Day of Democratic Kampuchea. Present on the occasion were Ulanhu, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, Vice-Premier Ji Pengfei, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Han Nianlong, Qiao Shi, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, and He Zhengwen, deputy chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

An atmosphere of unity and friendship between the Chinese and Kampuchean peoples permeated the reception. Proposing a toast, Ambassador Pech Cheang declared that the Kampuchean people were resolved to resist the Vietnamese aggressors through to the end and liberate all Kampuchean territory. Vice-Minister Han Nianlong toasted the successes won by the Kampuchean army and people in their struggle against Vietnamese aggression. He reiterated the Chinese Government and people's stand of firmly supporting the Kampuchean people's just struggle.

Also present were leading members of Chinese Government departments, the People's Liberation Army, the Beijing Municipality and the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries including Wang Runsheng, Wei Yuming, Zhang Yuanpei, Li Qing, Yang Chun, Guo Xianrui, Hou Tong, Wang Ruoshui and Yang Jiaxiang, and Chinese Ambassador to Democratic Kampuchea Sun Hao.

XINHUA COMMENTARY ON KAMPUCHEAN PEOPLE'S STRUGGLE

OW161900 Beijing XINHUA in English 1844 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Commentary by XINHUA correspondent: "Kampuchean People Make Gratifying Progress"]

[Text] Beijing, April 16 (XINHUA)--The Kampuchean people have made gratifying progress in the past six months in their resistance against Vietnamese aggression and for national salvation. About half a year ago, the Vietnamese aggressors mobilized more than 200,000 troops to launch a dry-season offensive in an attempt to completely wipe out the resistance forces in Kampuchea. Contrary to their will, their offensive has been foiled. As the dry-season is drawing to an end, it has been known to the world that the National Army and guerrillas led by the Government of Democratic Kampuchea, instead of being annihilated or weakened, have expanded and grown in strength.

While persisting in the anti-Vietnamese guerrilla warfare, the Government of Democratic Kampuchea has made public self-criticism on the errors in some of its past policies, taken measures of rectification and put forth a political programme of the Patriotic and Democratic Front of Great National Union so as to unite with the people of various strata to resist Vietnamese aggression. This proved that despite some setbacks under the mass Vietnamese offensive operations, the Government of Democratic Kampuchea and the patriotic armed forces have the determination and capability to persist in the anti-Vietnamese armed struggle with growing strength after overcoming various difficulties and summing up experience and lessons.

The successes won by the patriotic Kampuchean Armed Forces and people in the dry season dealt a heavy blow at the Soviet and Vietnamese hegemonists. Like Afghanistan, the Kampuchea problem is not only a regional problem but one arising from the global strategy of Soviet expansionism.

By invading Kampuchea, Vietnam intended to realize its wild ambition for building an "Indochina federation" after annexing Kampuchea and lord it over Southeast Asia. In supporting Vietnamese aggression on Kampuchea to set up an "Indochina federation", the Soviet Union planned to obtain military bases in Cam Ranh Bay, Da Nang and Kompong Som so as to make further expansion in Southeast Asia, seize the Strait of Malacca and put the whole Asia-Pacific region under its control. The Vietnamese daily NHAN DAN could not help revealing their wild ambition in an editorial on March 24 last year. It said that "the countries in Indochina serve as a fence for the Pacific Ocean" and thus constitute "a strategic area of foremost importance. Whoever seizes this peninsula by holding his ground in the Truong Son ranges and the plains can put the whole Southeast Asia region under his control".

Within this context, it is not difficult to understand why the Soviet world hegemonists and the Vietnamese regional hegemonists have been conniving with and making use of each other, and concluded in November, 1978 the so-called friendship and cooperation treaty with the nature of military alliance. It is also not difficult to understand why Vietnam, backed by Moscow, launched a large-scale aggression on Kampuchea, a small non-aligned country, only one month after the signing of the treaty. Moscow and Hanoi expected that they could have quickly conquered the whole of Kampuchea by dint of their military superiority, and then used the strategically important Kampuchea and its rich resources for further expansion and aggression. However, they miscalculated the situation. The current dry-season offensive they started last September has been frustrated.

By persevering in armed struggle against Vietnamese aggression, the Kampuchean army and people have not only defended their national independence, but also upset the strategical plan of the Soviet and Vietnamese hegemonists, thus making important contributions to the maintenance of peace in Southeast Asia and the rest of the world. It is true that the armed struggle of the Kampuchean army and people is a prolonged and zigzag one, coupled with difficulties. But we are convinced that the Kampuchean army and people who have gone through more than one year's tests in the war against aggression, will surely score new victories, so long as they persevere in the struggle, rely on the people and unite with all forces that can be united. We believe that all justice-upholding and peace-loving countries as well as countries opposing hegemonism will surely continue to extend moral and material support to the patriotic forces in Kampuchea and exert great pressures upon Vietnam to force it to withdraw all its troops from Kampuchea in accordance with the U.N. resolution.

XINHUA ROUND-UP ON KAMPUCHEAN RESISTANCE TO SRV OFFENSIVE

OW161631 Beijing XINHUA in English 1609 GMT 16 Apr 80

["Round-up: Vietnamese Dry-Season Offensive Foiled"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, April 16 (XINHUA)--Democratic Kampuchean Armed Forces have emerged stronger after the Vietnamese dry-season offensive, which began September last, and are still putting up effective resistance to the aggressor troops.

Radio Democratic Kampuchea reported that during the Vietnamese offensive, the Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas "had repulsed successive enemy mopping-up operations, big and small, while guerrilla war areas, guerrilla base areas and Democratic Kampuchean Government-held areas had expanded and been consolidated." The Yugoslav news agency TANJUG reported that "the Democratic Kampuchean forces' morale is very high and that they are evidently well organized and disciplined". "The war in Kampuchea has entered a new stage, in which the question is no longer whether the legal government's forces will survive or not, but whether and when the Vietnamese will comprehend that they are now in the same situation as the Americans formerly were in South Vietnam", it said.

The New York TIMES said that the troops of Democratic Kampuchea are reported "to be in far better condition than they were last autumn". UPI pointed out that the Vietnamese offensive was "an undeniable flop".

In a bid to annihilate the Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas, Vietnamese aggressors had moved in over 200,000 troops with large quantities of modern weapons in their mopping-up operations of various scales, including three operations involving over four divisions. As soon as the dry season set in, the Vietnamese launched an offensive with a superior force in central and northeastern Kampuchea, with a view to achieving a quick victory there and then moving to the west and northwest to deal with the strongest anti-Vietnamese bases of the National Army and guerrillas. But the Vietnamese have failed in their attempts and the Kampuchean forces in these areas have not only survived but also grown in strength.

During the past six months and more, the Kampucheans wiped out large numbers of enemy troops and liberated Andong Meas of Ratanakiri, Thmar Bang of Koh Kong, and Upper Mong and Upper Sangker of Battambang. They also attacked enemy strongholds, commanding posts and military installations, blowing up many enemy ammunition depots and grain storehouses, and destroying and capturing a lot of weapons, munitions and equipment there.

At present, guerrilla warfare against the Vietnamese aggressors is being waged by the Kampuchean National Army and the guerrillas in the vast areas from Koh Kong, Pursat, Battambang, Oddar Meanchey, Preah Vihear, and Stung Treng in the west, northwest and north, to the central and northeast parts of the country. Western news agencies reported that small groups of guerrillas of Democratic Kampuchea have returned to certain areas where they evacuated earlier and are fighting against the enemy there. Anti-Vietnam leaflets have appeared time and again in the Vietnamese-controlled Phnom Penh. Guerrillas have repeatedly attacked the enemy on highways outside Phnom Penh.

At the end of January, guerrillas had a fight with the Vietnamese in Kompong Cham City. At the end of March, guerrillas twice attacked Skoun City which joins Highway No. 6 and 7. Recently there was a fight somewhere 40 kilometres from Phnom Penh on Highway No. 4 leading to Kompong Som. According to Radio Democratic Kampuchea, the guerrillas killed dozens of Vietnamese officers in ambushes for Vietnamese military vehicles on the highways linking Kampot City and Chnouk County and linking Chnouk County and Vat Chek.

Around the time of the Vietnamese dry-season offensive, Democratic Kampuchea set a new strategical political line. Militarily, it decided to persist in guerrilla warfare, dividing the National Army into small and flexible units to wipe out the enemy effectives in repeated surprise attacks. It also took a series of important political measures: The political programme of the Patriotic and Democratic Front for the Great National Union was issued, making the unity of the entire people and all anti-Vietnamese organizations for the defence of Kampuchea against Vietnamese aggression the first preoccupation of the Kampuchea people and nation; the Constitution of Democratic Kampuchea was suspended and the front programme was made the guide of action in mobilizing and organizing anti-Vietnamese struggle; the government was reshuffled and self-criticism of the erroneous domestic policies and measures was made, followed by readjustments. All these measures have won the support of the masses.

The rainy season is nearing, and the Vietnamese attempt to wipe out the Kampuchean Armed Forces during the passing dry season has been foiled. The Kampuchean national army and guerrillas, tempered in the dry-season battles, are expected to take advantage of the wet season to continue their fight against the Vietnamese aggressors.

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

ACTIVITIES OF AUSTRALIAN NEW SOUTH WALES PREMIER

Returns to Guangzhou From Beijing

HK101457 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 9 Apr 80

[Text] Accompanied by provincial foreign affairs office Deputy Director (Yang Kezhong), Australian New South Wales State Government Premier Wran and some of the members of the New South Wales State friendship delegation led by him returned to Guangzhou from Beijing by plane yesterday afternoon. They have continued to pay friendly visits to our province. Provincial Governor Xi Zhongxun warmly welcomed Premier Wran and other distinguished guests from New South Wales at the airport. He also accompanied them to visit the Conghua Hot Spring.

Xi Zhongxun Hosts Banquet

HK110537 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 10 Apr 80

[Summary] The Guangdong Provincial People's Government last night gave a banquet in honor of a friendship delegation from Australia's State of New South Wales led by its Premier Neville Wran. "Attending the banquet were Guangdong Governor Xi Zhongxun, Vice Governors Yang Shangkun, Liang Weilin and Zeng Dingshi, and Guangzhou Municipal Revolutionary Committee Vice Chairman Ou Chu." Prior to the banquet, they met with Premier Wran and all members of the delegation. During the meeting, Premier Wran and Governor Xi Zhongxun cheerfully looked back on the Guangdong friendship delegation's visit to New South Wales last November. On behalf of the Guangdong Provincial People's Government, Governor Xi Zhongxun presented Premier Wran with a commemorative photograph album on the delegation's visit to New South Wales and exquisite sketch of Shantou. After this, the guests and hosts saw a documentary on the Guangdong friendship delegation led by Governor Xi Zhongxun visiting New South Wales last year. Amid warm applause, Premier Wran presented Governor Xi Zhongxun with this documentary on behalf of the State Government of New South Wales. In proposing a toast at the banquet, Governor Xi Zhongxun said: "During Premier Wran's visit to Beijing, Premier Hua Guofeng had a cordial meeting with him. This meeting will certainly play an active role in developing Sino-Australian relations and Guangdong-New South Wales relations." Premier Wran said at the banquet: The sisterly relationship between Guangdong and New South Wales is of benefit to the peoples of Guangdong and New South Wales and to the people of China and Australia. During the banquet, the guests and hosts repeatedly proposed toasts to the friendship and the friendly cooperation between China and Australia and between the peoples of Guangdong and New South Wales.

Return Banquet; Agreements Signed

HK120518 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 11 Apr 80

[Excerpts] New South Wales Premier Wran gave a return banquet in the Guangdong Guesthouse on the evening of 11 April. Present were Guangdong Provincial Governor Xi Zhongxun; Yang Shangkun, vice governor of the province and chairman of the Guangzhou Municipal Revolutionary Committee; Vice Governor Liang Weilin and Zeng Dingshi; Ou Chu, vice chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee; and responsible comrades of departments concerned, together with members of the Guangdong friendship delegation which had visited New South Wales. Premier Wran expressed the hope that Governor Xi Zhongxun would pay another visit to New South Wales at a convenient time. Governor Xi Zhongxun and Premier Wran held talks on the afternoon of 11 April. They exchanged views on developing friendly cooperation between Guangdong and New South Wales and signed relevant agreements. Full agreement was reached that the New South Wales Government will help Guangdong Province to establish a demonstration animal farm, while Guangdong Province will provide New South Wales with experts in the cultivation of tropical fruit. Both sides also exchanged frank opinions on holding a Guangdong provincial export display fair in Sydney, capital of New South Wales, and on the province sending an expert to train Chinese translators for the New South Wales Government. A ceremony to sign the agreements was held after the talks.

XINHUA: INTERNAL RIFTS SURFACING IN KABUL REGIME

OW161917 Beijing XINHUA in English 1908 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Text] Beijing, April 16 (XINHUA)--More rifts have surfaced in Afghanistan's ruling People's Democratic Party ever since February last when anti-Soviet uprisings broke out in Kabul and some other Afghan cities, the PRESS TRUST OF INDIA news agency reported on April 14.

H.N. Kaul, who has been in Kabul for two months reporting for the PRESS TRUST OF INDIA, said that Prime Minister Babrak Karmal has achieved little in his efforts to consolidate his party and government due to the continued presence of Soviet troops in Afghanistan.

"Not one section of the people appear to be reconciled to the Soviets' presence and Afghans in all walks of life, including government servants, give expression of hostility against Russians freely," he added. A number of people both in the Khalq faction and the Parcham faction reportedly expressed concern over the indefinite Soviet presence in Afghanistan.

Differences appeared between Prime Minister Babrak Karmal's Parcham faction and the Khalq faction headed by Karmal's No. two man, Deputy Prime Minister Asadollah Sarwari. The Khalq faction called for strong measures such as those used by Afghanistan's late President Hafizollah Amin to deal with the political and military situation in the country, Kaul said. He noted that the Soviets seemed to be aware of the dissension in the ruling party and are keeping a close watch on it.

According to AFP, diplomatic sources in New Delhi said that in his private talks with foreign envoys Karmal openly expressed his dislike of Sarwari. However, they added, Sarwari is one of the pro-Soviet Afghan leaders who is most trusted. If he forces a showdown with Karmal, he is bound to have the support from the Soviet Union.

XINHUA: AFGHAN REBELS ENTER USSR, ATTACK SOVIET POST

OW161039 Beijing XINHUA in English 0742 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Text] Islamabad, April 15 (XINHUA)--Afghan rebels crossed the Afghan-Soviet boundary on April 6 and attacked a Soviet checkpoint, killing a number of Soviet troops, according to a press release issued by the Hezb-e Eslami (Islamic Party) of Afghanistan in Peshawar today. The rebels crossed the border at Yangi Kala, about 100 miles north of Taloqan, capital of Takhar Province. They made a sudden attack on the checkpoint and burnt it. They also blew up a bridge on the Amu Darya. A rebel spokesman in Peshawar said the raid was in retaliation for Soviet atrocities in Afghanistan. Several rebels were killed in action, he said.

PAKISTAN NAMES NEW CHAIRMAN OF JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF

OW132002 Beijing XINHUA in English 1913 GMT 13 Apr 80

[Text] Islamabad, April 13 (XINHUA)--The Pakistan Government announced here today that Lieutenant General Mohammad Iqbal Khan, deputy chief of the army staff, has been promoted to the rank of general and appointed as chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee.

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
WESTERN EUROPE

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VICE PREMIER GU MU MEETS FRG AMBASSADOR

OW111733 Beijing XINHUA in English 1540 GMT 11 Apr 80

[Text] Beijing, April 11 (XINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Gu Mu met here this afternoon with Guenther Schoedel, newly appointed ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany to China.

VICE PREMIER WANG ZHEN MEETS FRG AEROSPACE GROUP

OW161719 Beijing XINHUA in English 1647 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Text] Beijing, April 16 (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Wang Zhen met here this afternoon with a delegation from the German aerospace establishment in Federal Germany. The delegation has come to China to discuss cooperation in civil aeronautics between the two countries. The delegation is led by Professor H.L. Jordan, chairman of the Board of Directors of the German aerospace establishment. During their meeting, Vice-Premier Wang Zhen congratulated the West German guests on the signing of an agreement between the Chinese aeronautical establishment and the German aerospace establishment on technical cooperation in civil aeronautics. He expressed the hope that such cooperation would be constantly expanded.

Present at the meeting were Lu Dong, minister of the Third Ministry of Machine Building, Xu Changyu, vice-minister of the Third Ministry of Machine Building and president of the Chinese aeronautical establishment, and Mr. Guenther Schoedel, ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany.

HUANG ZHEN, OTHERS ATTEND DANISH EMBASSY RECEPTION

OW161645 Beijing XINHUA in English 1630 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Text] Beijing, April 16 (XINHUA)--A reception marking the birthday of Queen Margrethe II of Denmark was given here this afternoon by the Danish ambassador, Mr. Rudolph Anton Thorning-Petersen. Among the guests were Huang Zhen, minister of culture, Han Kehua, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and leading members of other departments. Members of the diplomatic corps were present.

PCI'S BERLINGUER CONTINUES VISIT TO CHINA

Visits Beijing University

OW161850 Beijing XINHUA in English 1836 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Text] Beijing, April 16 (XINHUA)--Students, faculty members and workers at Beijing University gave a rousing welcome to the delegation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Italy when they visited the campus this afternoon. The delegation is led by the party's general secretary, Enrico Berlinguer. The Italian guests were warmly greeted at a lake-side pavilion on the campus by Han Tianshi, secretary of the university party committee, and Professor Zhou Peiyuan, president of the university and deputy secretary of the party committee. Zhang Longxiang, vice-president of the university and deputy secretary of the university party committee, gave the visitors an account of the university's history and its present conditions. During an exchange of gifts, Beijing University presented the delegation with copies of poems by Chairman Mao Zedong in his own calligraphy and the collection of Lu Xun's original manuscripts while the delegation presented the university with sample copies of the works by Antonio Gramsci, one of the founders of the Italian Communist Party.

The Italian comrades made a round of the university library and audio-visual classrooms. In a classroom equipped with electronic audio-visual facilities, they had a conversation in French with a lecturer and students of the faculty of Western languages and watched a class.

Then, Berlinguer delivered a speech before an audience of more than 900 teachers, students and staff members. President Zhou Peiyuan presided over the meeting and party Secretary Han Tianshi made a short speech, warmly welcoming the Italian comrades on behalf of the Communist Party members and other members of the university. In his speech, Enrico Berlinguer acclaimed the glorious revolutionary tradition of Beijing University and outlined the position and views of the Italian Communist Party on domestic and international issues. His speech was punctuated by warm applause.

During their visit the Italian delegates met and spoke with three Italian students at the university.

The delegation were accompanied by Feng Xuan and Wu Xueqian, deputy heads of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Italian ambassador to China, Mr. Marco Francisco di Baschi.

This evening the Italian guests attended a special performance of the ballet "The Silk Road Episode".

Speech at Beijing University

OW161603 Beijing XINHUA in English 1541 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Text] Beijing, April 16 (XINHUA)--Enrico Berlinguer, general secretary of the Italian Communist Party, addressed the faculty and students of Beijing University when he visited it this afternoon.

In outlining the Italian communists' road to socialism, he said the Italian party "rejects not only the models of others, but also the concept that there is only one model of transition to socialism applicable to all." He said: "We are convinced that no matter what the experiences, the different roads travelled and different judgments and positions, there can and should be a common effort against the threats of war, against the interference of one country with the life of another and for justice and the renovation of the world." Berlinguer talked about the Italian party's line, principles and policies on internal and international issues, problems the party is tackling and its view about the guidelines for inter-party relations.

On relations between the Chinese and Italian parties, Berlinguer said the current meeting between the two parties proved that "we have the capability to conduct dialogue. It is a capability that grows out of the force with which the Italian and Chinese communists defend the interests of their peoples and the wish to look for useful mutual understanding in spite of their differences."

Referring to the struggle waged by the Italian Communist Party over the past several decades, Berlinguer said that the Italian communists had been at the frontline of the underground struggle against fascism. "The Italian Communist Party developed into a leading political party of the working class and a great national force in the course of armed resistance against Nazi aggressors waged by a broad and united people's movement," he said. "We have carried out intense struggles since the war to defend and expand the achievements of democracy and promote our national economy [and civilization]."

At present, Berlinguer went on, the Italian Communist Party was waging struggles at home to protect the democratic system, to oppose terrorism, to restrict the power of big capital, to enable Italy to develop in the direction of socialism, to solve the problems of youth, women, and residents in the southern part of the country, to defend wage earners' living standards and to reform social evils.

On international issues, he said: "The rise of the people of the Third World and their desire to control their own destiny and the material wealth and human resources of their own countries has exposed the inability of the industrialized capitalist world, even where it is obviously most stable and prosperous, to solve its own difficulties by transferring its burden of difficulties to the people of the till now under-developed areas." The Iranian revolution, the Sandinista revolution in Nicaragua and the victories of the progressive forces in Zimbabwe had shown again that there were various roads to national liberation and to liberation from neo-colonialism, he opined. "Today, all industrialized countries should study these realities. But they must respect the concerns of the people of newly-emerged countries for political independence and equality of economic benefit." The models of development, which had been imposed by imperialism and colonialism and which had gone bankrupt, must not be repeated, he said. "If the old system of international exploitation were to be re-established and maintained, this would lead to world war," he said.

Speaking of present international tension, Berlinguer said: "A tendency to resort to the use of force and various forms of pressure in state relations is growing. Therefore, the need has become more and more urgent to seek understanding and cooperation between those forces in the world that are willing to safeguard peace and the rights of people the world over to enjoy their sovereignty and independence. "These forces have recognized the danger that the armaments race, besides foreshadowing new conflicts, sabotages the effort to use the wealth possessed by mankind for the purposes of peace and development. At present, the scope of choice has been reduced gradually to a choice between two difficulties--either the establishment of a new world economic and political order based on peaceful coexistence and free coordination and cooperation between all peoples or the occurrence of a terrible catastrophe."

On the specific problems of Italy and Europe, Berlinguer said all left-wing and democratic forces should conduct dialogue and respect each other's independence so as to find convergence for action to open a way to shake off the crisis in Western Europe. "This action demands links and relations with all the political parties, movements, states and governments in the world that strive for detente, disarmament, peace, justice and cooperation, beginning with the 'non-aligned nations'." He said that "peace, democracy and independence are universal values. Whatever road one takes, to pay attention and respect to these values is the indispensable basis for any dialogue and any hope of mutual understanding, and for the common effort to win progress for mankind, to get rid of capitalism and establish a society of a higher order--a socialist society."

Berlinguer concluded his speech by saying: "This is also the significance of the mutual understanding and respect that exist between the Italian and Chinese communists today (although there are diversities and differences). I believe our present meeting in this university will surely help make this relationship more fruitful."

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
WESTERN EUROPE

Deng Xiaoping Meets Italian Journalists

OW171310 Beijing XINHUA in English 1248 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] Beijing, April 17 (XINHUA)--Deng Xiaoping, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, answered questions in the Great Hall of the people in Beijing today from Italian journalists who are covering the visit of the delegation of the Central Committee of the Italian Communist Party.

Deng Xiaoping greeted the journalists in front of the Xinjiang Hall, an inner section of the Great Hall. He said: "How do you do. Your press corps is big. This shows that you are keenly interested in the resumption of relations between the Chinese and Italian parties which were suspended for many years. This has gladdened the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese people as well. I believe that the Italian people are glad about it. "Since you, our journalist friends, have come to China together with the delegation, I think you will not oppose it."

Deng Xiaoping asked whether half of the Italian journalists present were communists. The answer was "less than half". Vice-Premier Deng then asked them whether most of them agree with the resumption of relations between the Chinese and Italian parties. Many journalists raised their hands to express their agreement. Deng Xiaoping beamed at them and said, "Let us applaud together."

After a round of applause, Deng Xiaoping continued: "The Italian Communist Party occupies an important position not only in Italy, but also in the whole of Europe, in the international communist movement and in international political life. It is an important force for human progress and for world peace, security and stability."

Deng Xiaoping added that "the aim of the Chinese Communist Party is also to strive for the progress of mankind. In the current serious international situation, the important task facing our party is also to strive for world peace, security and stability. In this sense, the resumption of good comradeship at this moment between our two parties is of great significance. That is why we have attached much importance to the visit of the delegation led by Comrade (General Secretary Enrico) Berlinguer and Comrade (Giancarlo) Pajetta. Our two parties have much in common. We also have different ideas, but this does not matter. The important thing is for us to seek more common ground," he added.

Deng Xiaoping then answered questions from the journalists.

One journalist said: "The Italian public is satisfied with the current visit to China by the Italian Communist Party delegation. As a journalist, I want to know what happened recently to promote the resumption of relations between the parties of Italy and China."

Deng Xiaoping replied: "We are confronted with common international issues. Of course, the solution of these problems depends on the common efforts of all. By 'all' I mean not only the communist party."

Replying to a request to give his view of European communism, Deng Xiaoping said: "This is a question that is now being investigated. The European communist parties are also studying it. We are in Asia, far from Europe, and our understanding is not deep enough. But we are interested in studying and investigating new things. Everything should be tested through practice."

Questioned on the different views held by the Chinese and Italian communist parties, Deng Xiaoping said: "There is no denying the fact. There are differences between us. But they are surely fewer than before. Today, we have both put the differences aside."

One reporter asked whether Deng had noticed the critical attitude of the Italian Communist Party toward China when she waged a self-defensive counter-attack against Vietnam. With a wave of his hand, Deng said: "That is all right."

The vice-premier was asked whether the Chinese leaders hold that war is inevitable. He said: "We constantly hold that war will break out one day. But it is possible to create a peaceful environment for a fairly long period. From the Chinese side, we hope to have at least 20 years without fighting. It is possible to create a relaxed international situation. The problem is what methods we should adopt. In a few words, things will be tough in the 1980s."

A correspondent asked: "The National People's Congress of China has just approved the appointment of Zhao Ziyang as vice-premier of the State Council: Is it possible for him to serve as premier?"

Deng Xiaoping answered: "This question cannot be answered by any individual. He is now in charge of the day-to-day work of the State Council."

Another correspondent asked: "What are your views on the dispute between China and the Soviet Union?"

Deng Xiaoping answered: "The relations between China and the Soviet Union are already outside the scope of dispute. The Soviet Union has deployed one million troops on the Chinese border to make trouble in places around China, for example, in Vietnam, Kampuchea, Laos and Afghanistan. We are now faced with a serious threat from the Soviet Union. This is not an ordinary question of dispute."

In answer to the question "are your relations with the United States of a temporary or long-term nature?" Deng Xiaoping said: "It is not an expedient measure for us to maintain friendly relations with the United States, but a long-term and strategic policy."

The delegation of the Central Committee of the Italian Communist Party, led by Enrico Berlinguer, then entered the meeting hall and the meeting with the Italian journalists came to an end.

Deng Meets With Berlinguer

OW171240 Beijing XINHUA in English 1225 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] Beijing, April 17 (XINHUA)--Deng Xiaoping, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, met today with Enrico Berlinguer, general secretary of the Italian Communist Party (C.P.I.), and members of the C.P.I. Central Committee delegation that Berlinguer is leading. The meeting took place at the Great Hall of the People.

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Peng Zhen, a member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee, and Hu Yaobang, the party general secretary, were present at the meeting.

Deng Xiaoping and Berlinguer met each other 15 years ago. At today's meeting, Deng Xiaoping said there had been twists and turns in the past 15 years. He said: "You have changes and so do we. Now the two parties have finally come together. This becomes necessary because of the entire international situation and this is what the people want the world over." He said the Italian Communist Party is an important political force in Italy and Europe and an important force in the international communist movement, and in the cause of striving for human progress and international peace and security.

Enrico Berlinguer said: "The members of our Italian Communist Party all speak highly of the positive changes that have taken place in China since the downfall of the gang of four. There are many questions to be discussed between us. We have the desire to develop the relations between our two parties, know each other's viewpoints and seek cooperation. The Italian Communist Party, the broad masses of the Italian working people and progressive democratic forces view with great satisfaction the development of the relations between our two parties." He said he hoped that China would achieve its lofty goal of modernization and become a strong and progressive state as quickly as possible.

Members of the Italian delegation present at the meeting were Giancarlo Pajetta, Antonio Rubbi, Angelo Oliva and Silvana Dameri. Members of the C.P.C. Central Committee delegation present were Ji Pengfei, Li Yimeng, Feng Xuan, Wu Xueqian and Li Shuzheng.

After the meeting, Deng Xiaoping, Peng Zhen and Hu Yaobang had luncheon with Enrico Berlinguer and the other Italian comrades.

YAO YILIN MEETS SPANISH INDUSTRIAL DELEGATION

OW141938 Beijing XINHUA in English 1855 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] Beijing, April 14 (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Yao Yilin this evening met with a delegation from the Confederation of Spanish Enterprise Organizations led by its President Carlos Ferrer.

Incorporating more than 100 enterprise organizations, the confederation has over one million members and its enterprises employ 70 percent of the total work force in Spain. It is the largest industrial bloc in the country. The delegation consists of leading officials of the various enterprise organizations under the confederation.

During today's meeting, Vice-Premier Yao and the Spanish guests had a cordial discussion on enhancing mutual understanding and promoting economic relations and trade between China and the confederation. Present at the meeting were Spanish Ambassador to China, Mr. Felipe de la Morena and Vice-Chairman of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade Li Chuan. The delegation arrived in Beijing on April 12 at the invitation of the council.

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CHINA, HUNGARY SIGN TRADE AGREEMENT

XINHUA Announcement

OW160249 Beijing XINHUA in English 0242 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Text] Beijing, April 16 (XINHUA)--An agreement covering the exchange of goods and arrangements for payment for 1980 between the governments of China and Hungary was signed here yesterday.

The agreement was signed by Wang Runsheng, Chinese vice-minister of foreign trade, and Janos Vas, head of the Hungarian Government trade delegation currently visiting China and vice-minister of foreign trade, on behalf of their respective governments.

Details From MTI

LD161058 Budapest MTI in English 1015 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Text] Budapest, April 15 (MTI)--MTI's correspondent reports from Beijing: As the result of the trade negotiations carried out in Beijing the Hungarian-Chinese goods exchange and payments agreement for 1980 was signed on April 15. Under the terms of the agreement the goods exchange of the two countries will increase as compared to the exchange of last year.

On the basis of the agreement Hungary will deliver primarily mining installations, fluorescent lamp producing machine lines, instruments, medical installations, steel-aluminum cables, television sets, synthetic textiles to China. Among the goods imported from China consumer's articles, for example various ready-made goods, cotton cloth, cotton knit-wear, toys, jewelry, porcelain articles, and besides these agricultural and food industry products, effective materials for medicines, various chemical goods and non-ferrous metals appear in significant quantities.

The agreement was signed by Hungarian Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Janos Vas and Wang Runsheng, Chinese deputy foreign trade minister.

PUBLISHING HOUSE DELEGATION LEAVES YUGOSLAVIA

OW170239 Beijing XINHUA in English 0231 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] Belgrade, April 16 (XINHUA)--The delegation of the Chinese Children Books Publishing House headed by its director and editor Chen Mo left here for home tonight after a friendly visit to Yugoslavia.

The delegation arrived here on April 4 at the invitation of the Yugoslav Children Daily Publishing House.

Talks were held on further cooperation between the two publishing houses. Accord was reached on translation and publication of each other's children's books in order to strengthen communist education, revolutionary tradition teachings and scientific and cultural knowledge among youth and children of the two countries.

The delegation visited the socialist republics of Serbia, Montenegro, and Bosnia-Herzegovina and paid a call on Vasil Tupurkovski, president of the Yugoslav Socialist Youth League.

IRAN CONFIRMS SOVIET MILITARY MOVEMENTS ON BORDER

OW161612 Beijing XINHUA in English 1600 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Text] Tehran, April 16 (XINHUA)--Chief of the Joint Staff of the Iranian Armed Forces General Hadi Shadmehr confirmed here today the Soviet military movements in trans-Caucasia on the Iran-Soviet border, the PARS news agency reported.

He said that the Soviet forces had recently carried out several manoeuvres inside its territory and that the Iranian border guards had such movements under precise surveillance. But, he added, there had been no sign of the Soviet military arrangements for violation against the Iranian territory.

Earlier, Western news agencies had quoted U.S. President Carter's adviser Brzezinski and the spokesman for the U.S. State Department in reports concerning the Soviet military movements in Caucasasia on the Iran-Soviet border.

LI QIANG-LED TRADE DELEGATION LEAVES IRAQ FOR HOME

OW161409 Beijing XINHUA in English 1239 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Text] Baghdad, April 16 (XINHUA)--The Chinese Government trade delegation led by Minister of Foreign Trade Li Qiang left here for home this morning upon concluding its friendly visit to Iraq.

Earlier, Li Qiang had friendly talks with Iraqi Trade Minister Hasan 'Ali al-Amiri. A note on the talks about trade cooperation between the two countries was initialed by the two ministers yesterday.

The Chinese delegation arrived here on April 11.

ALGERIAN LIBERATION FRONT DELEGATION ARRIVES IN BEIJING

OW141924 Beijing XINHUA in English 1903 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] Beijing, April 14 (XINHUA)--A 4-member delegation of the party of the National Liberation Front of Algeria arrived in Beijing by air this evening. It is led by Lakhdar Brahimi, member of the party's Central Committee. The Algerian guests were greeted at the airport by Wu Xueqian, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, and Algerian ambassador, Mr. Ali Abdelaoui.

BO YIBO MEETS EGYPTIAN TRADE UNION DELEGATION

OW141534 Beijing XINHUA in English 1516 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] Beijing, April 14 (XINHUA)--The Chinese workers and people admired the unswerving struggle of the Egyptian workers and people in safeguarding their national dignity and independence, defending their state sovereignty and opposing hegemonism and expansionism. So said Vice-Premier Bo Yibo when he met here this afternoon with the delegation of the Egyptian General Federation of Trade Unions. The group is led by Sa'd Muhammad Ahmad, head of the Ministry of Labour and Vocational Training and chairman of the Egyptian General Federation of Trade Unions.

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Vice-Premier Bo Yibo reaffirmed the Chinese Government and peoples support for the just struggle of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples. He expressed the hope that the militant friendship between the workers and other people of the two countries would constantly be consolidated and developed in the common struggle against hegemonism, imperialism and colonialism.

The leader of the Egyptian delegation pointed out that the Soviet Union was trying to control the Middle East with the intention of dominating the whole world. The Egyptian workers and other people had always had China's support in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, Israeli aggression and Soviet interference, he added. He expressed admiration for the way in which the Chinese workers were building up their country and hoped that the friendly and cooperative relations between the trade unions of the two countries would continuously be developed.

Present at the meeting were Huang Minwei, vice-president of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, and Egyptian Interim Charge d'Affaires Ahmad Attiyah al-Masri.

The Egyptian trade unionists have visited Beijing, Shanghai and Hangzhou. They will leave China shortly.

EGYPT CUTS REMAINING TIES WITH HARDLINE ARABS

OW170309 Beijing XINHUA in English 0302 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] Cairo, April 16 (XINHUA)--Egypt has decided to break off all remaining links with Arab states which took part in the steadfastness and confrontation summit conference held recently in Tripoli, MENA reports tonight. The Egyptian Foreign Ministry has instructed the supervisor of the Egyptian interests in Algeria to return home. Egypt has no such supervisors in Libya, Syria and South Yemen. Egypt severed diplomatic ties with these countries in December 1977.

A cabinet spokesman said the hollow resolutions taken by the rejectionist front countries only demonstrated that those nations which have isolated themselves from Egypt are unable to take any positive action for the restoration of Arab rights. The spokesman said that the other Arab countries would realise that the rejectionist front is trying to impose upon them a position that contradicts the aspirations of their peoples for peace based on justice.

As for Egypt, he added, it will carry on in its course towards full restoration of Arab rights.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON HUANG HUA'S VISIT TO AFRICA

Feted by Tanzanian Foreign Minister

OW161301 Beijing XINHUA in English 1222 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Text] Dar es Salaam, April 16 (XINHUA)--Tanzanian Foreign Minister Benjamin Mkapa said here yesterday evening that frequent exchange of views at party and government level have developed the ties of friendship and cooperation between China and Tanzania to new heights.

Speaking at a dinner given by him in honour of visiting Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua, Mkapa said that political and economic solidarity between the two countries will greatly contribute to promoting world peace and stability.

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He said the independence of Zimbabwe is a great victory for the people of Zimbabwe as well as for the Chinese people who had provided them with moral and material support.

Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua said the Tanzanian people led by President Julius Nyerere have scored outstanding successes in consolidating national independence and building up the country. He said the Tanzanian Government pursues a policy of non-alignment, opposes imperialism, colonialism and power politics of the superpowers, actively supports the people in southern Africa in their struggle against racist rule and for independence and liberation.

Huang Hua said the victory of the Zimbabwean people is a common victory of the African people and the frontline states. The proclamation of independence of Zimbabwe is another eloquent proof of the irresistible historical trend that all the African people want to become masters of their own destiny.

He said he believed that with concerted efforts of the two governments and peoples, Sino-Tanzanian friendship will flourish.

The Chinese minister left here this morning for Salisbury to attend Zimbabwe's independence celebrations and would continue his visit here after the celebrations.

Arrives in Salisbury

OW170225 Beijing XINHUA in English 0211 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] Salisbury, April 16 (XINHUA)--Huang Hua, foreign minister and representative of Government of China, flew in tonight to attend Zimbabwe's independence celebrations.

In a written statement to the press at the airport, Huang Hua said that the Zimbabwean people had won national independence thanks to the protracted and arduous struggles they waged with the support and solidarity of the people of Africa and the rest of the world, thus "opening a new chapter in the brilliant history of Zimbabwe". "The glorious birth of the Republic of Zimbabwe," he added, "is a victory of great historic significance won by the Zimbabwean people. It is also a common victory of the people of Africa and the whole world."

He praised the foreign policy announced by the Zimbabwean Government under the leadership of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe as "realistic and wise". He said that the Zimbabwean people cherish their hard-won independence and wish to build a new life in a peaceful environment. This desire should be respected by all other countries. He expressed the belief that the Zimbabwean people would overcome all difficulties and win great victories for their noble cause of building up an independent, strong and prosperous new nation.

He said, "China stood by you in the days when you were waging an arduous struggle for national independence. And China will, as always, continue to do so in your future efforts to consolidate national independence and build up your country." He expressed the hope that close and friendly relations and cooperation would be established between China and Zimbabwe and their friendship would grow in strength.

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The Chinese minister was greeted at the airport by Zimbabwean Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs Simon Mzenda, Minister of Labour and Social Welfare Kumbirai Kangai, and Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Witness Mangwendo.

XINHUA REPORTS SCENE IN SALISBURY ON EVE OF INDEPENDENCE

OW161653 Beijing XINHUA in English 1633 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Text] Salisbury, April 16 (XINHUA)--An atmosphere of festivity is prevailing in the capital city of Salisbury as the whole of Zimbabwe is geared up to greet and celebrate its independence scheduled for midnight tomorrow.

Workers have been working round the clock to decorate the Rufaro Stadium. New 25-metre lighting towers are already in position at the four corners. Huge posters have been put up on top of the stands, bearing the words "Salisbury-Zimbabwe Independent on April 18, 1980" and "Salisbury-Sunshine Capital of Zimbabwe Welcomes You". Concrete walls have been erected to control the flow of spectators. The stadium's surroundings are being cleaned and tidied up. Rufaro Stadium with a capacity of 35,000 seats is the biggest of its kind in Zimbabwe, but obviously it will be still too small to hold all the people who wish to come for the occasion. In order to enable the general public to see what will be going on in the stadium, facilities are being installed to give the ceremony a live T.V. and radio broadcast.

The main streets of the city have been adorned with arches of multi-coloured lights, bunting, banners and flags. On the road to the international airport, a high archway is being put up to greet the arrival of foreign guests invited to the independence celebrations. Factories set their machines in top gear to turn out T-shirts, paper caps and badges for the occasion. A great many cultural groups are rehearsing a rich variety of programmes for the celebrations. Sports teams are competing with each other for the chance to give their best performance in the stadium.

April 18 and 19 have been declared public holidays during which celebrations will be held in all parts of the country. Arrangements have been made for cabinet ministers and members of parliament to go and join in the celebrations in various places. About 1,500 foreign dignitaries have been invited to attend the ceremony. The new Government of Zimbabwe intends to make the independence celebrations a time of rejoicing for all the people of the country. Cabinet ministers, while grasping every minute to familiarise themselves with their new jobs, have been working day and night to prepare for the big day.

Richard Hove, minister of the public service and chairman of the Independence Celebrations Committee, has been touring various cities to see for himself what preparations are going on and give specific instructions for improvement. He appealed to the public to keep law and order and celebrate independence in a peaceful manner. "The celebrations should be a time of national unity and must in every way represent the spirit of our country," he said.

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CHINA RECOGNIZES ZIMBABWE; LEADERS GREET MUGABE

Hua Guofeng Message

OW170817 Beijing XINHUA in English 0802 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] Beijing, April 17 (XINHUA)--Hua Guofeng, premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, sent a message on April 15 to Robert Mugabe, prime minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe, extending warm congratulations on the founding of the Republic of Zimbabwe and his assumption of the office of prime minister of the Zimbabwean Government. The message reads:

On the occasion of the glorious proclamation of the founding of the independent Republic of Zimbabwe and your assumption of the office of prime minister of the Government of the Republic of Zimbabwe, I would like to extend, on behalf of the Chinese Government and people, our warm and fraternal congratulations to Your Excellency and, through you, to the government and people of Zimbabwe. I wish to formally inform Your Excellency that the Government of the People's Republic of China has decided to recognize the Republic of Zimbabwe.

The proclamation of independence of Zimbabwe is a great, historic victory won by the heroic Zimbabwean people after waging a protracted and unswerving struggle with the support of the other African countries and people. It is also a common victory for the African countries and people. I sincerely wish that the Government of Zimbabwe and the fraternal Zimbabwean people may, under Your Excellency's leadership, continue to close their ranks, persist in their struggle and win still greater victories in consolidating national independence and building up the newborn Zimbabwe.

In their long and common struggles, the Chinese and Zimbabwean peoples have always sympathized with and supported each other. I am convinced that after the independence of Zimbabwe, the friendly relations and cooperation between China and Zimbabwe will develop fruitfully on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence.

Ye Jianying Message

OW170819 Beijing XINHUA in English 0759 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] Beijing, April 17 (XINHUA)--Ye Jianying, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China, on April 15 sent a message to Canaan Banana, president of the Republic of Zimbabwe, extending warm congratulations on the proclamation of independence of Zimbabwe and his assumption of the presidency. The message reads:

On the occasion of the glorious proclamation of independence of Zimbabwe and your assumption of the presidency of the Republic of Zimbabwe, I wish to extend our warm congratulations to Your Excellency and the Zimbabwean people on behalf of the People's Republic of China and the Chinese people.

May the Zimbabwean people achieve continuous victories and successes in safeguarding national independence and building up the country. May the friendship between the Chinese and Zimbabwean peoples grow in strength and develop daily.

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AFP: DENG 'CONFIRMS' ZHAO ZIYANG'S GOVERNMENT ROLE

OW170903 Hong Kong AFP in English 0850 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Excerpts] Beijing, April 17 (AFP)--Chinese strongman Deng Xiaoping today implicitly confirmed that one of his right-hand men, the new Vice-Premier Zhao Ziyang, would take over his government functions. Deng Xiaoping, the Chinese vice-premier, was talking to journalists before a meeting here with Italian Communist Party leader Enrico Berlinguer. He said that Mr Zhao would handle the day-to-day affairs of government.

Mr. Deng also indicated that his succession was not dealt with in "impersonal terms." The Chinese vice-premier has already said several times that he intends to step down by 1985 and act as an "adviser" from then on. He has already quit his post as army chief of staff and in principle he is expected to give up his governmental functions during the next plenary session of the people's congress in August.

NPC STANDING COMMITTEE APPROVES APPOINTMENTS, DISMISSALS

Accepts Wu De's Resignation

OW161604 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1446 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Resolution on accepting Wu De's resignation from the post of vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the NPC adopted by the Standing Committee of the Fifth NPC, approved on 16 April 1980]

[Text] Beijing 16 Apr--The 14th session of the Standing Committee of the 5th NPC has resolved to accept Wu De's request to resign from the post of vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the current NPC and submit this resolution to the next NPC session for endorsement.

Approves New Jilin Procurator

OW161556 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1452 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Text] Beijing, 16 Apr--Name of appointment approved by the NPC Standing Committee: Xin Cheng [6580 4453], chief procurator of Jilin Province's People's Procuratorate.

Names Members to Legislative Commission

OW161634 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1449 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Resolution on approving the namelist of additional vice chairmen and members of the NPC's Legislative Affairs Commission adopted by the Standing Committee of the Fifth NPC on 16 April 1980]

[Text] Beijing, 16 Apr--The namelist of the additional vice chairmen and members of the Commission on Legislative Affairs of the Fifth NPC:

Vice Chairmen: Zhang Youyu [1728 0645 3342], Liu Fuzhi [0491 1788 0037], Gu Ming [7357 2494] and Wang Hanbin [3769 3352 2439].

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Members: (In the order of the number of the strokes in the surname) Shi Lei [4258 4320]; Li Pu [2621 2528]; Zou Yu [6760 3842]; Chen Zhuo [7115 0587]; Xiang Chunyi [7309 3196 0001]; Qin Chuan [4440 1557]; Gu Angran [7357 2491 3544] and Gao Xijiang [7559 6007 3068].

Approves Appointments, Removals to Commission

OW161644 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1450 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Text] Beijing, 16 Apr--Namelist of appointments and removals approved by the NPC Standing Committee: Wang Hanbin [3076 3352 2430]; Zou Yu [6760 3842] and Xiang Chunyi [7309 3196 0001] are appointed secretary general and deputy secretaries general of the NPC Standing Committee Commission of Legislative Affairs, respectively.

Wu Xinyu is removed as secretary general of the Commission of Legislative Affairs of the NPC Standing Committee and as chief of its Legal Office; Liu Fuzhi is removed as first secretary general of the Commission of Legislative Affairs of the NPC Standing Committee and as chief of its Department for the Study of Policies; Wang Hanbin is removed as deputy secretary general of the Commission of Legislative Affairs of the NPC Standing Committee and as chief of its Working Office.

NPC STANDING COMMITTEE'S RESOLUTIONS ON CRIMINAL, MARRIAGE LAWS

Criminal Law Implementation Plan

OW162114 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1431 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Resolution on the criminal procedure law implementation adopted by the Standing Committee of the Fifth NPC on 16 April 1980]

[Text] Beijing, 16 Apr--The Standing Committee of the Fifth NPC heard a report by the Supreme People's Court, the Supreme People's Procuratorate and the Ministry of Public Security on the implementation of China's law of criminal procedure and on plan to further implement this law.

The session held that since the PRC's criminal law and the law of criminal procedure were formulated at the second session of the Fifth NPC last year, courts, procuratorates and public security organs at all levels have consolidated and strengthened themselves by having transferred to them a large number of cadres, established judicial administration organs, organized cadres to conscientiously study and disseminate the two laws, trained cadres, redressed a large number of trumped-up cases, false charges and unjust verdicts and reduced the heavy backlog of cases. They have also done a great deal of work, such as preparing office buildings, communications facilities and technical equipment for implementing the two laws.

Beginning 1 January this year, various areas throughout the country gradually implemented the law of criminal procedure in light of local conditions, but the criminal law has not been universally implemented. The session expressed satisfaction with the work mentioned above and approved the plan submitted by the Supreme People's Court, the Supreme People's Procuratorate and the Ministry of Public Security to implement the law of criminal procedure stage by stage and area by area this year. The two laws are important ones for perfecting the socialist legal system in China. Implementation of the criminal law and the law of criminal procedure will play an important role in striking at enemies, punishing criminals, protecting the people, safeguarding social order, consolidating and developing the political situation of stability and unity, and safeguarding construction of the four modernizations.

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The session noted that all areas throughout the country, except for a small number of remote areas where communications facilities are seriously lacking, should strive to gradually implement the law of criminal procedure in all-round way. To achieve this goal, it is necessary to do a great deal of effective and systematic work. People's courts, people's procuratorates, public security organs, judicial administration organs and other departments concerned must, in the light of actual conditions, draw up a concrete plan to implement the law of criminal procedure this year. In drawing up and carrying out their plans, they must pay attention to solving the following problems:

1. People's courts, people's procuratorates and public security organs should act according to the resolution of the 13th session of the NPC Standing Committee on enforcing the law of criminal procedure and draw up a plan to gradually implement the law of criminal procedure's provisions on investigation, prosecution, trial and trial deadline.
2. Public security organs must implement the law of criminal procedure's provisions on detention, arrest, investigation and pretrial actions.
3. People's procuratorates must act according to the provisions of the law of criminal procedure, approve arrests and prosecutions and appear in court to support public trials; they must strengthen the implementation of court decisions and rulings on criminal cases and practice supervision to insure the legality of the activities of jails, holding centers for prisoners awaiting trial and organs for transformation through labor.
4. In trying cases, people's courts must act according to the provisions of the law of criminal procedure and enforce the jury, collegiate and defense systems. All cases should be tried publicly except for those which should not as designated by law.
5. Courts, procuratorates, public security organs and judicial administration organs must continue to grasp the deployment of cadres; run schools and classes on political science and law in order to train cadres; coordinate with education departments in doing their best to expand and strengthen universities and colleges of political science and law; vigorously train and bring up political and law cadres and lawyers; strengthen judicial organs at all levels; raise the professional level of judicial cadres; insure the all-round implementation of the law of criminal procedure; and strengthen judicial work so that all its needs can be met.

Draft Revision of Marriage Law

OW161749 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1444 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Resolution on the draft revision of the PRC marriage law adopted by the Standing Committee of the Fifth NPC on 16 April 1980]

[Text] Beijing, 16 Apr--The 14th session of the Standing Committee of the 5th NPC has discussed the "PRC marriage law (draft revision)" and decided to print and distribute this draft to the standing committees of the people's congresses of all provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government as well as the departments concerned of the central government. This is being done in order to solicit their opinions; then it will be submitted with other revisions to the third session of the Fifth NPC for examination and approval.

STATE COUNCIL LEADERS TO ADDRESS 'SAFETY MONTH' RALLY

OW161155 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] The State Economic Commission, the State Capital Construction Commission and eight other units issued a circular today on launching "Safety Month" activities.

The circular points out: The State Council has approved the launching of a "Safety Month" campaign beginning in 1980 in China. The month of May of each year has been designated as "Safety Month" in which safety activities are to be promoted.

The circular continues: Speaking of the general safety situation in China last year, a considerable number of injuries and deaths caused by accidents occurred in industrial, communications and capital construction enterprises, on railways, highways and waterways, in operating farm machinery, and as a result of rural electrical accidents. Due to poor working conditions, enterprises in general failed to bring under effective control poisonous and harmful substances and to prevent them from endangering workers. Occupational diseases were rather serious. Therefore, there is an extremely urgent need for safe and civilized production. During the 3 years of economic readjustment, we must seriously strive to insure safe and civilized production. Therefore, it is very necessary for us to specifically designate a period of time each year to launch "Safety Month" activities. We must give wide publicity to activities to arouse the people's attention, seriously implement safety and sanitation regulations and fully mobilize the masses to conduct a general inspection. We must take effective measures to strengthen management, constantly improve working conditions, reduce accidental injuries and deaths and occupational diseases, and promote production.

According to the circular, a national radio and television broadcast rally on "Safety Month" has been scheduled for 29 April. Leading comrades of the State Council will address the meeting.

WANG ZHEN ADDRESSES AWARD-WINNING GEOLOGICAL WORKERS

OW151315 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1514 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] Beijing, 14 Apr--An awards presentation ceremony to honor distinguished geological workers throughout the country was held at the Great Hall of the People this afternoon. At the ceremony, 253 units which have distinguished themselves in geological prospecting received citations from the Ministry of Geology and 284 meritorious geological workers were given medals and bonuses.

Among those at the award presentation ceremony were Deng Yingchao, Wang Zhen, Ni Zhifu, Wang Renzhong and Gu Mu.

Wang Zhen delivered a speech at the ceremony on behalf of the CCP Central Committee and the State Council extending warm congratulations to the meritorious units and individuals who have distinguished themselves in geological prospecting. He said: Geological workers should lead the way in economic construction. We all must guard against arrogance and rashness, continue to make efforts, study painstakingly and boldly blaze new trails in order to promote new developments in geological prospecting in the 1980's.

Sun Daguang, minister of geology, presided over the award presentation ceremony. On behalf of the Ministry of Geology, Vice Minister of Geology Zhang Tongyu read the decision citing the meritorious units, collectives and individuals who have distinguished themselves in geological prospecting in the past 30 years since the founding of new China; awarding the title of "meritorious units" to 24 geological prospecting teams and research institutes which have made special contributions and presenting them with citations; presenting citations to 229 units and collectives which have made important contributions; and presenting medals, certificates and bonuses to 50 geological workers who have made important contributions and to 231 model workers and three geological prospecting personnel who have performed meritorious services.

Among the 24 meritorious units cited at today's ceremony were those which have found many exceedingly large mineral deposits through bold exploration efforts and hard work and made tremendous contributions in verifying China's mineral resources. They were the No 6 geological prospecting team of the Gansu Provincial Geological Bureau which found and verified exceedingly large copper reserves in Qinchuan, thus putting an end to claims that China is a "copper-poor" country, and the former No 2 petroleum survey team and the No 2 geological formation exploration team which successively discovered the petroleum and natural gas formations in Laqing and Chuanbei and performed meritorious deeds in accelerating the development of China's petroleum industry; and the 705th geological prospecting team of the Guangdong Provincial Geological Bureau which made a significant breakthrough in discovering uranium deposits in granite areas. Since 1964, this team had been submitting a geological report once a year on large uranium deposits and gained systematic experience in determining and prospecting uranium ores in granite areas.

Among the meritorious personnel cited were geological, scientific and technical workers who have made contributions in geological prospecting by working hard all year round on the geological prospecting front. They were chief engineer hand Jingxing of the No 2 petroleum survey command headquarters of the Ministry of Geology, assistant chief engineer Tang Zhongli of the Gansu Provincial Geological Bureau, Deputy Director Dai Henggui of the Geological Research Institute under the Yunnan Provincial Geological Bureau, chief engineer Qin Mutaof of the Guangdong Provincial Geological Bureau, chief engineer Neng Kaiqing of the hydrological-geological engineering team of the Beijing Geological Bureau, and assistant chief engineer Zhang Yinbo of the Anhui Provincial Geological Bureau.

At the ceremony, assistant chief engineer Tang Zhongli of the Gansu Provincial Geological Bureau, read a written proposal on behalf of all units and model workers who received awards. The written proposal was entitled "Get Solidly Mobilized and Strive To Make Contributions in Geological Prospecting."

CYL CONFERENCE ON RECREATION, SPORTS CLOSES

Report on Wuhan Activities

OW111913 Beijing XINHUA in English 1500 GMT 11 Apr 80

[Text] Wuhan, April 10 (XINHUA)--The 1.3 million youngsters of this triple city in central China enjoy rich and colourful recreational activities in the city's 3,100 "homes of the youngsters" (recreation centres). This was made known in a report by Wang Daoquan, secretary of the Wuhan Committee of the Communist Youth League at the current national conference on young people's recreational and sports activities now being held here.

Youth League cadres who are now attending the conference spent three days visiting sports and recreational centres and attending the various sports meets, kite-flying competitions, spring outings and other activities of the young people.

The 3,100 centres with a total floor space of 92,000 square metres, have libraries with some two million books, have 3,500 T.V. sets and much other sports equipment. They are manned by 6,000 people, some doing this work in their spare time to help the youngsters. Every day after school or after work tens of thousands of students or young workers converge on these centres, selecting their own hobby. Some like sports, some others chess, still others want to practice calligraphy or painting, or sculpting while a great number of youngsters like to make electronic models.

With such fertile ground, many young talents flourish. Last year a junior middle school student won the championship in the national young women's go chess competition, another boy trained at the Wuhan Young Pioneer's Palace emerged champion in the men's single event in the world middle school student table tennis championship in Turkey in 1978, and an eleven year old girl's calligraphy was exhibited in Japan this year.

Wang Daoquan said that the work to restore and develop sports and recreational activities among young people had been dealt with seriously since the beginning of last year. The city's 800 "homes of the youngsters" which existed before the Cultural Revolution, with the exception of two, had been occupied by various organizations. Last year with the help of the Wuhan city party committee, all 800 centres were vacated. The government and enterprises donated funds for building another 600 such centres. Over one hundred more were built through voluntary labour and over 1,000 more were added by schools, factories and neighbourhood committees by turning office buildings, warehouses and other available space into recreational centres for the youngsters.

However, Wang Daoquan said, they were not satisfied with the present achievements and planned to double the number of buildings in three to five years' time and provide a greater variety of recreations for the young people.

1980 National Recreational Plan

OW120839 Beijing XINHUA in English 0825 GMT 12 Apr 80

[Text] Wuhan, April 12 (XINHUA)--The 1980 plan on recreational and sports activities for the young people of China was announced at the closing session here yesterday of the national conference called by the Chinese Communist Youth League. The 8-day conference was attended by 250 Youth League cadres and cultural centres supervisors. Delegates from Heilongjiang, Jilin, Zhejiang, Shanxi, Shanghai, Hunan, Jiangxi and Beijing reported on their work in this field and exchanged views.

The plans for this year include the organizing of creative writing among the youngsters with the help of the Federation of Literary and Art Circles, the setting up of a national association of young amateurs in science and technology and the organizing of activities in this field with the help of the Association for Science and Technology, the organizing of a young people's art exhibition with the help of the Ministry of Culture and the artists' association, the promotion of singing activities with the help of the Chinese Musicians' Association, and the initiating of mini-football games with the help of the Physical Culture and Sports Commission and the Ministry of Education.

The Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth League presented the Young Pioneers' palaces and cultural centres with 400 television sets and 5,000 mini-footballs bought with the money the youth league earned through running tours for young people from abroad.

The CHINA YOUTH NEWS, in today's editorial, calls on the society as a whole to pay attention to and help promote recreational and sports activities for young people, and enrich their lives after school or after working hours in order to bring up a generation of healthy, lively and socialist minded young people.

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Conference Ends

HK120536 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Apr 80

[Excerpts] The national meeting on recreational and physical culture work for youths, held in Wuhan, victoriously concluded on 11 April after completing all its assigned tasks. CYL Central Committee First Secretary Han Ying and Secretaries Wang Minsheng and Gao Zhanxiang; Liu Huinong, member of the Standing Committee of the Hubei Provincial CCP Committee, second secretary of the Wuhan Municipal CCP Committee and chairman of the Standing Committee of the municipal people's congress; and Xie Ziqun, secretary of the municipal CCP committee and vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the municipal people's congress, attended the closing ceremony.

Comrade Gao Zhanxiang delivered the summation report. Amid fervent applause, Comrades Han Ying, Wang Minsheng and Gao Zhanxiang presented television sets and soccer balls on behalf of the CYL Central Committee to the CYL committees of the 29 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions [words indistinct] and to 10 Wuhan municipal progressive units in conducting recreational cultural and physical culture activities for youths.

CHINA HISTORICAL SCIENCE SOCIETY HOLDS REFORMATION CONGRESS

OW141401 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1255 GMT 13 Apr 80

[Text] Beijing, 13 Apr--The China Historical Science Society was restored in Beijing yesterday after being deactivated for many years. Organized by workers engaged in the study and teaching of the science of history, this academic organization is to carry out academic study and exchange in the interest of promoting growth of China's historical science under the guidance of Marxism.

Hu Qiaomu, president of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, delivered a speech at the inaugural meeting. Present were 125 historians from various parts of the country. Through conscientious discussion, the participants formulated the constitution of the society and elected 61 members to its council as well as 15 standing members of the council. Zheng Tianting [6774 1131 2185], Zhou Gucheng [0719 6253 1004], Bai Shouyi, Liu Danian, and Deng Guangmin [6772 1639 6900] were elected members of the presidium of the inaugural meeting. Also present were Mou Runsun, professor at the Hong Kong Chinese Language University; Li E, president of the College of Literature at Hong Kong University; and Zhao Lingyang, professor of Chinese literature of Hong Kong University's Chinese Literature Department.

The participants were briefed on the progress of compilation of the volumes of history in the encyclopedia, the grand dictionary of Chinese history and the annals of the Republic of China. The meeting adopted a message to the circles of historical science in Taiwan, urging Taiwan's historians to publicize the blood relations between the people in Taiwan and those on the Chinese mainland, study the history of the growth of the Chinese nation and work for early reunification of the motherland. The message also extended an invitation to personages in the circles of historical science in Taiwan to return to the mainland to visit their friends and relatives. The meeting reserved seats in the council of the society for historians in Taiwan province, Hong Kong and Macao.

Academy of Social Sciences President Address

OW141615 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1259 GMT 13 Apr 80

[Text] Beijing, 13 Apr--At the China Historical Science Society Congress, Hu Qiaomu, president of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, explained in detail the great significance of studying historical science and gave some of his views on the inter-relationship between Marxism and historical science and between historical science and politics.

Hu Qiaomu said: The basic stand, viewpoint and method of Marxism should be the guide to the study of history. If we stress the important role of theory, we mainly speak of the important role of Marxist theory. In addition to thorough training in other basic skills, grasping Marxism is a basic skill that is not to be ignored and not easy to acquire in studying history. Historical science is an indispensable foundation of Marxism. It is necessary to continuously enrich Marxism with new results achieved in historical and other sciences. Only thus can we continuously maintain the strong vitality of Marxism and retain its role in guiding research in various branches of learning.

Dealing with the interrelationship between historical science and politics, Hu Qiaomu said: Marxists hold that, in the long run, politics is not an end but mainly a means to achieve economic and social objectives in the various historical periods. Socialist politics is a means to achieve the economic and cultural objectives of the working people. This is why Comrade Mao Zedong consistently taught us to serve the people. We have never said and cannot say that the people should serve politics. Otherwise, we would turn upside down the relationship between the principal and the subordinate and violate the basic principles of Marxist historical-materialism. While saying so, we do not mean that science can be separated from politics. Politics is a most important and powerful means to meet the economic and cultural needs of the people; other means include the coordination of scientific activities with political requirements under given conditions. This does not mean that this can be used as a pretext to go against or distort objective facts. Otherwise, it would undermine not only historical science but socialist politics as well. A correct understanding of how historical science meets political requirements should reflect the realization that history provides society and politics with new results in scientific research and that society and politics use such results as a guide in their activities. By so doing, we will not impair the dignity of history as a science; on the contrary, we will add to the honor of science as well as of socialist politics.

Hu Qiaomu said: Historians can serve the people by putting forward scientific views or suggestions on urgent practical problems or by writing works of high standard to broaden the people's historical vision, improve their scientific approach, promote academic progress and win honor for the motherland. Our socialist politics is politics with foresight. We need and attach great importance to the work of our historical scientists in these two categories.

In his speech, Hu Qiaomu expressed his specific hope for the further development of historical science in our country. He said: As far as the development of Marxist theory is concerned, our country being a big country with a long history, we need to understand and handle practical problems historically--that is, comprehensively, systematically and correctly--and we cannot but step up our study of historical science.

Hu Qiaomu said: We should make conscientious efforts to study Chinese history, world history, local history, the history of relations among nationalities, the history of relations with foreign countries, economic history, cultural history, social history, the history of political systems and the history of political life. We should study general as well as dynastic history. In addition, we should also exert more efforts in doing research on special topics of great significance. To step up the study of historical science in China, it is necessary to improve the current situation in the teaching of history and the publication of historical works. He also made some suggestions in this regard.

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Invitation to Taiwan Historians

OW140040 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1300 GMT 13 Apr 80

["Text" of 12 April letter from the congress of the Chinese Historical Society to historians in Taiwan]

[Text] Beijing, 13 Apr--To historians in Taiwan:

Representatives from historical circles throughout the country gathered in Beijing on 8 April 1980 and convened the congress of the Chinese Historical Society to strengthen unity and to learn from each other by exchanging academic views. This was truly a grand gathering of historical circles in China. Gathered in the same hall, representatives from various localities throughout the country were in high spirits. However, it was a matter of regret to us that we were deprived of the chance to benefit from your wisdom.

It is the responsibility of historians to study how rebellions used to be suppressed and changes brought about in the past. With a long history, we the Chinese people have a splendid cultural heritage and superb vitality and power of cohesion that have never weakened despite repeated domestic troubles and foreign invasions. Whenever our country is unified and the nation united, our national strength is powerful and prosperous and our contributions to world civilization are greater. You are all familiar with all this, and there is no need for a detailed explanation. It is the responsibility of all our colleagues in this historical circle to understand the roots of kinship between the people on both Taiwan and the mainland and to promote the reunification of the motherland at an early date. Let us encourage each other in this endeavor.

Our government has repeatedly stated that Taiwanese compatriots are welcome to return to the mainland to visit their relatives and friends or to pay visits to places of interest, and they are free to visit the mainland and return to Taiwan. We are sure that you have learned something about many historical relics of our ancestors and various priceless treasures of the past dynasties that have been discovered on the mainland in the past three decades. If you can pay a visit to the mainland, you will certainly gain gratifying benefits. As we look up at the skies, we feel that our thoughts cannot be expressed fully in this letter.

[Signed] By participants in the congress of the Chinese Historical Society on 12 April 1980.

BLIND, DEAF ASSOCIATION REACTIVATED

OW141850 Beijing XINHUA in English 1835 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] Beijing, April 14 (XINHUA)--The Chinese Association for the Blind and Deaf-Mutes has been reactivated following a lapse dating back to the Cultural Revolution. This was announced today at the closing ceremony of the nine-day Third National Conference of the Blind and Deaf-Mutes.

The third committee of the association was elected, with Minister of Civil Affairs Cheng Zihua as honorary chairman and sixty-three-year-old women's leader Wu Qian as chairman. Vice-Chairmen are: sixty-three year old Huang Nai who is blind, a specialist in Braille research and vice-chairman of the first and second committees of the association; sixty-one year old Li Shihan, also blind, formerly curator of the library of the Beijing Teacher's College and a Standing Member of the second committee of the association; and fifty-seven year old Li Zheng, formerly deputy secretary-general of the Chinese Association for the Welfare of the Blind.

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At today's closing ceremony, Vice-Minister of Civil Affairs Wang Guoquan made a speech. Li Zheng delivered the closing address. Both stressed the need to strengthen the work of the association and called on all present to add to their past achievements in uniting the blind and deaf-mutes to contribute to the country's modernization.

RAILWAY CADRES CONFERENCE ADVOCATES MODERNIZATION

OW141334 Beijing XINHUA in English 1227 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] Beijing, April 14 (XINHUA)--The primary task this year for China's railways is the technical transformation of existing lines in order to improve their transport capacity to meet the demands of the modernization programme. This was announced at a national leading cadres conference on railways which closed here today. The conference concluded that the Ministry of Railways should concentrate this year on completing double-tracks for the railway line which runs west from Lianyungang, a port city in Jiangsu Province, to Lanzhou, capital of Gansu Province, the line from Beijing to Baotou, an industrial city in Inner Mongolia, and for the Hengyang-Guangzhou section of the Beijing-Guangzhou Line. Hengyang is in Hunan Province and Guangzhou is the capital of Guangdong Province. Some sections of double-track have already opened and other sections will open this year. An estimated 280 kilometres of double-track will be laid this year.

This year, electrification work will continue on four of China's railways. They include the lines from Beijing to Datong, a major coal-producing city in Shanxi Province, from Baoji, Shaanxi Province, to Lanzhou, and from Xiangfan, an industrial city in Hubei Province, to Daxian County in Sichuan Province. A 120-kilometre section of electrified track from Shijiazhuang, capital of Hebei Province, to Yangquan, in Shanxi Province, one of China's major coal producers, will also open to traffic in the first half of this year.

By 1985 the transport capacities of these lines will have been doubled or more than doubled.

The Beijing conference also decided that construction should continue this year on the railways from Wuhu, Anhui Province, to Nanchang, capital of Jiangxi Province; from Fuyang, Anhui Province, to Huainan in the same province; and from Yanzhou, in Shandong Province, one of China's coal bases, to Shijiusuo, Shandong Province.

SHIPBUILDING SPOKESMAN DISCUSSES INDUSTRY

OW151322 Beijing XINHUA in English 1210 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] Beijing, April 15 (XINHUA)--A container ship, the first ship of the kind to be built in China for export, was launched this afternoon at the Zhonghua Shipyard in Shanghai. According to a spokesman for the China Corporation of Shipbuilding Industry, the ship, which was built for the Hong Kong Ship Service Corporation, is 163.7 meters long and has a deadweight capacity of 17,500 tons. It can carry containers, general and large-size cargoes as well as machinery, vehicles, timber or minerals.

Last year, total tonnage of steel hull ships constructed in China was 700,000.

The largest ship so far built in China is a 50,000-ton oil tanker. The country can now build 500-ton cold storage boats, 100-ton floating cranes, large dredgers, salvage tug boats with 9,000 horse power engines, ships for oceanographic research, off-shore rigs, oil exploration vessels, Hovercrafts and pleasure boats.

A cable layer equipped with Chinese made equipment has functioned well in cable laying between Japan and China. Last year, China's first 10,000-ton scientific survey ship, Xiangyanghong No. 10, conducted research in the Pacific, involving hydrology, meteorology, marine biology, chemistry, solar testing, geomorphology and geophysics.

To accelerate the growth of the shipbuilding industry, the China Corporation of Shipbuilding Industry has established business contacts and trade relations with many countries. The spokesman told XINHUA that, in coming years, China's shipbuilding industry will develop even faster. The export list will include various oil tankers below 80,000 tons, ships for bulk cargoes below 30,000 tons, passenger and cargo ships, tug boats, ships for oceanographic research, dredgers, and pleasure ships. China has more than 200 shipyards and 100 factories manufacturing main engines, deck-based equipment, navigation meters, and communication apparatus.

BANK LOANS BEING USED TO FINANCE CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

OW141525 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0714 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Excerpts] Beijing, 14 Apr--This reporter learned from the national conference on capital construction that results were achieved by changing from the practice of using state budget appropriations for investment in capital construction to that of using bank loans for such purposes. In the country, 150 capital construction projects are now being undertaken by relying completely on bank loans, totaling 1.56 billion yuan this year. Light industry, textile, power, tourism, metallurgical, building materials, machine building and other industries in Shanghai Municipality and the 11 provinces of Jilin, Henan, Zhejiang, Hubei, Fujian, Jiangsu, Shaanxi, Gansu, Ningxia, Yunnan and Liaoning are all experimenting in building capital construction projects by using bank loans. Funds derived from bank loans used for investment in capital construction now account for 30 percent of total investment in capital construction in Hubei province and for 28 percent in Fujian Province.

The change from using state budget appropriations for investment in capital construction to using bank loans for such purpose is a major reform in construction management. Provided that the unified state plan is followed, the essence of this reform is to give play to the role of economic organizations and to manage construction by using economic methods so as to make capital construction management accord better with objective economic laws.

This reform was begun last year. Remarkable results have already been achieved in this experiment. Units selected for this experiment have changed their past practice of spending money too liberally, thus saving construction funds.

Responsible persons of the State Capital Construction Commission and the Ministry of Finance said: The practice of using bank loans for investment in capital construction is correct, and the results achieved in this regard are remarkable. This method should be popularized. In addition to the approved loans, the various industries and localities may select some more projects for construction by using banks loans on a trial basis this year.

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ACADEMY OF SCIENCES STUDIES ECONOMETRICS

OW150934 Beijing XINHUA in English 0819 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] Beijing, April 15 (XINHUA)--China is in the process of building its first macro and microeconomic model. Macro economics concerns the entire economy of the country, and micro economics concerns a particular economic sector, or a particular enterprise or firm.

The decision to build this model came out of the first study session on econometrics organized by the Institute of Industrial Economic Research of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. The session lasted for nearly a month beginning March 17. The decision was taken by the academy to help improve China's national economy and realize the goal of the four modernizations.

Dr. Bruce Smith of the University of California in the United States, who has practical experience in econometrics, gave a series of lectures at the session.

Econometrics has developed rapidly after electronic computers came into wide use. It is a scientific methodology by which mathematical theories and calculations are used to analyze economic activities, and to verify and improve economic theories. Econometric models, which involve both macro and micro economics, are built on the basis of large numbers of accurate, systematic data which are subjected to closely-defined equations. Processed by computers, the results provide estimations of great significance for testing the extent to which past economic policies and measures were correct or incorrect, and for forecasting the impact of current economic policies and decisions on the development of the economy. Through the choice of various simulated policies, these models help to devise an optimum policy that will enable the economy to develop at the highest speed with the best possible results. They therefore have great value for the formulation of correct economic policies in accordance with objective economic laws.

Econometrics is now widely used in many economically developed countries but is still relatively new in China. With deepening study of this subject, however, econometric models will receive much wider attention in the country as a whole. Many foreign models were studied at the session, with emphasis on the application of econometrics to both macro and microeconomic models. Thus a foundation was laid for building China's first such economic model.

Ma Hong, vice-president of the Chinese academy, hosted a banquet in honour of Dr. Smith during his stay in China.

SEMINAR DISCUSSES LOESS PLATEAU SOIL EROSION CONTROL

OW161305 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0232 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Excerpts] Xian, 16 Apr--A consensus has been reached on the principles for harnessing the loess plateaus in the interest of economic construction after more than 1 month of wide-ranging exploratory discussions, according to a report by GUANGMING RIBAO correspondent Zhang Xiuping and XINHUA reporters Wang Huandou and Wang Zhaolin.

Scientists and representatives of departments concerned attending a recent scientific seminar on comprehensive soil erosion control on loess plateaus unanimously pointed out that building loess plateaus into forestry and animal husbandry bases is a strategic measure for transforming them and bringing soil erosion under control. Comrades engaged in scientific research or doing actual work should link their efforts under party leadership and contribute their wisdom and skills so as to achieve this goal as soon as possible.

The seminar was held in Xian from late March to early this month under the joint auspices of the State Scientific and Technological Commission, the State Agricultural Commission and the Chinese Academy of Sciences. It was attended by scientists and leading comrades of the ministries and commissions concerned under the State Council, scientific research units and institutions of higher learning and by representatives of a number of provinces, autonomous regions and countries.

The seminar pointed out that building loess plateaus into forestry and animal husbandry bases is a very important strategic concept and principle which have proved to be correct by many localities through practice. Historically a pastoral county, Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region's Yanchi County near Maowusu Desert was basically self-sufficient in grain. During the heyday of Lin Biao and the "gang of four", the county was asked to produce more grain and provide more marketable grain to the state. So, large areas of grassland and vegetation in the county were destroyed in order to plant grain crops. This expanded the area of sandy land and drastically reduced the number of livestock. Moreover, the county had to ask the state for grain supply. In the past 3 years the county party committee has carried out capital construction on grassland, in forest areas and on farmland while adhering to the principle of "taking animal husbandry as the key link and insuring all-round development of agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry by taking local conditions into consideration." Thus, the situation in the county has changed rapidly. Compared with 1976, the number of sheep raised in the county in 1979 increased 70 percent; that of draft animals was up 20 percent and the county's grain production registered a 68 percent increase. The average per-capita income from the 1979 year-end distribution increased to 92 yuan, from 38 yuan.

The Gaoxigou production brigade in Mizhi County of northern Shaanxi was seriously affected by soil erosion. The brigade thought that its grain shortage problem could be solved by planting large acreages of grain crops even if per-unit yield would be poor. The result was that the more reclamation efforts the brigade made, the poorer it became. In recent years, the brigade made great efforts in afforestation and in developing grassland while carrying out farmland construction. At present, the brigade has equal acreages of grain crop, forest and grassland. Last year, each able-bodied commune member of the brigade produced an average of 9,000 jin of grain. The total value of the brigade's output averaged more than 1,000 yuan per person. Each brigade member was allotted 120 yuan and over 500 jin of grain.

The participants of the seminar said that these typical cases indicated the vast prospects of loess plateaus and provided experiences in gradually transforming loess plateaus into forestry and animal husbandry bases. Through discussions, the seminar decided that in addition to the present 6 experimental bases, 14 counties and banners in Shaanxi, Gansu, Ningxia, Shanxi and Nei Monggol should be designated as experimental bases for harnessing soil erosion on loess plateaus.

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Some comrades suggested that the task of harnessing loess plateaus for economic construction is rather complex and comprehensive in nature and that in view of its complexity, involving many sectors of the economy, specific organizations should be set up at the central and local levels so as to unify leadership over this task. They also suggested that this task be included in the national economic plan.

XINHUA on Seminar

OW170830 Beijing XINHUA in English 0708 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] Beijing, April 17 (XINHUA)--The denuded loess plateau in northwest China is to be turned into pastures and woodlands in the years to come. This comprehensive plan to end soil erosion on the plateau was worked out at a recent meeting which was called in the ancient city of Xian by the State Scientific and Technological Commission, the State Agricultural Commission and the Chinese Academy of Sciences.

Fourteen counties on the plateau were selected at the meeting as pilot areas where extensive natural conservation programmes will be implemented with financial and technical help from the state.

The GUANGMING DAILY, which is devoted to science and education, says in an editorial today that through implementation of the programme the soil erosion on the plateau and the periodic threat posed by the Huang He which runs through it may be brought under effective control. This may also help prevent deserts from shifting southward, the paper adds.

Known as the cradle of the Chinese nation, the plateau covers five provinces and two autonomous regions, totalling 530,000 square kilometres. The highlands were once a fertile green area covered with trees and grasses, the paper recalls. Because of the indiscriminate land reclamation at the expense of pastures and woods, soil erosion is now very serious in an area of 430,000 square kilometres and every year, 1,600 million tons of sand and soil are washed into the Huang He.

Production in the area has improved only marginally and local people are still leading a poor life. Progress in the re-making of some areas has shown the possibilities held out by the transformation. At present, major efforts should continue to plant trees and grass, the GUANGMING DAILY says.

China began in May 1978 to plant tree-belts through provinces covering the loess plateau. A several thousand kilometre long shelterbelt across the plateau and north and northeast China covering more than five million hectares and protecting 13 million hectares of farmland pastures is to be completed by 1985.

RENMIN RIBAO EDITORIALS ON PRODUCTION RESPONSIBILITY SYSTEM

2 Apr Editorial

HK110802 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 2 Apr 80 pp 1-2

[Editorial: "Establish and Perfect Production Responsibility Systems in a Manner Appropriate to Local Conditions"]

[Text] Following the third plenary session of the party Central Committee, over 80 percent of all rural production teams in China have implemented through labor management the production responsibility systems and the system of calculating remuneration according to fixed quotas, thus initially overcoming the "great flourish" work style and the egalitarian trend in calculating labor remuneration. These were important factors in reaping a comprehensive bumper agricultural harvest last year. [paragraph continues]

The establishment of production responsibility systems have caused gratifying changes in the order of agricultural production: Production responsibilities are clearly defined; there are criteria for allocating workpoints; the system of more pay for more work is implemented through distribution; the enthusiasm of hundreds of millions of peasants for collective production runs high; and there is a general improvement in work efficiency and farm work quality. Some areas have used their surplus labor for developing diversified economy, tapping new production sources and developing the quality and range of production. While making great efforts to reap a comprehensive bumper agricultural harvest in 1980, we should widely establish and further perfect the production responsibility systems and stabilize those effective local systems of job responsibility as important measures, strengthen leadership and do well in conscientiously promoting them. As the busy season of spring farming has arrived, all systems of job responsibility must be stabilized and must not be changed. Our top priority task is to successfully grasp current production tasks.

The party Central Committee's two documents on quickening the pace of agriculture development call for strengthening labor organization, establishing strict production responsibility systems and conscientiously implementing the policy of "to each according to his work." The documents also clearly stipulate: Workpoints may be allocated according to quotas; workpoints may be allocated according to working hours and public appraisal; on the premise that the production team practices unified business accounting and distribution, it may assign work contracts to its work groups, calculate remuneration according to output and reward those who overfulfill their production quotas. Practice over the past year has proved that the decisions made by the party Central Committee tally with the actual conditions in the vast rural areas and that hundreds of millions of peasants warmly welcome the decisions. According to available information, over half of China's production teams are implementing measures such as short term labor agreements, carrying out assignments in groups and calculating remuneration according to fixed quotas. In the past, these job responsibility systems and remuneration calculation systems were effective in practice in only a few areas. Now, these measures have been restored. The masses welcome these measures and all cadres are able to implement them. The measures have led to tangible results and have not encountered serious obstructions. About one-fourth of China's production teams are implementing the production responsibility system of calculating remuneration according to output. The masses call this production responsibility system "assigning production contracts for each work group" for short. Despite the fact that the central authorities' decisions have clearly pointed out that this measure may be implemented and that this measure is feasible for local areas, some comrades still have lingering fears. After catching sight of some areas' problems in the process of assigning production contracts for each work group, some comrades made every effort to criticize this and even tried to "rectify deviations" instead of making investigations and studies among the masses, strengthening leadership and giving help to solve problems. On 15 March 1979, an editor's note in this paper inappropriately criticized assigning production contracts for each work group, thus dampening the enthusiasm of some basic-level cadres and commune members. Practice is the sole criterion for testing truth. The implementation of assigning production contracts for each work group in some relatively large production teams has led to remarkable results in increasing production and further consolidating the collective economy. Assigning production contracts for each work group is an organizational form which has not changed the system of ownership. Moreover, this relatively small-scale form has linked personal labor remuneration more closely to collective income. The masses say that this is a tangible form. This form has resolved the contradiction between the amount of labor and the quality of labor and the contradiction between work points and output. It has also demonstrated great vitality. Of course, we should not popularize this form by force in areas where the implementation is not feasible. However, we should continue developing this form in those areas whose local conditions are relatively fit for implementing it.

The size, cultivated area, cropping system, living conditions, mechanization level, management level and level of political awareness of the masses in production teams vary from place to place. Different management ties require different organizational forms of labor. In promoting production responsibility systems, we must follow the mass line and uphold the principle of taking measures which are suitable to local conditions. We must not follow a rigid line ignoring local conditions. The central authorities' decisions said that it is permissible to implement several different forms of the system of job responsibility and the remuneration calculation methods. The decisions also stipulate that production teams have the right to decide which management methods to adopt. This shows that with regard to implementing the production responsibility systems, we must take such measures as are suitable to local conditions and just never insist on uniformity. In summing up experiences and in affirming the superiority of a certain system of job responsibility, we must stress concrete results. Only by having specified conditions can the superiority of a certain system of job responsibility be brought into full play. Most areas which implemented two different types of job responsibility systems last year increased production. This proved that different types of job responsibility systems have met the needs of different conditions. Therefore, in continuing to popularize the system of job responsibility, we must uphold the principle of taking those measures which are suitable to local conditions and the voluntary participation of the masses. We must take those measures as are suitable to local conditions throughout the whole country, in every province and in every county. Even in a brigade which has several production teams, we must allow the masses to make a choice in accordance with their own conditions. We must not disregard practical conditions, popularize by force a certain type of job responsibility system which has demonstrated its superiority in some areas, or even negate other types of job responsibility system. Every production team has the right to resist certain impractical demands made by leadership organs that do not meet the needs of the local masses. We must not say that assigning production contracts for each work group is "rightist retrogression." We must also not say that failure to assign production contracts for each work group means having a rigid and ossified way of thinking or means being conservative. We should affirm all those measures which benefit the development of production and the consolidation of the collective economy and will be willingly implemented by the masses. We must wholeheartedly strengthen leadership over the implementation of all those measures so as to gradually amplify and perfect them. All production teams which have not yet established a system of job responsibility must establish such a system as quickly as possible.

With regard to any type of job responsibility system we must sum up experiences in implementing it, rectify it and perfect it. We must persist in dividing one into two and avoid thinking in terms of absolutes. We must not describe something as either absolutely good or absolutely bad; we should clearly see that all types of job responsibility systems have problems which must be solved. All types of contracts for jobs and assigning production contracts for each work group must be accompanied by the fixing of quotas for all types of farm work and the establishment of criteria for calculating remunerations for different types of farm work. Only by successfully promoting this fundamental work can we effectively overcome egalitarianism and fully mobilize the socialist enthusiasm of our commune members.

In rectifying and consolidating production responsibility systems, we must regard stabilizing the production team system and giving full play to the superiority of the unified management of production teams as prerequisites. The collective economy must embody a strict production responsibility system, a system of job responsibility for collective work groups and a clearly defined personal responsibility system. [paragraph continues]

We must clearly understand the following points: The production responsibility system means a division of labor through coordination which is under the unified management of the collective economy. The production responsibility system does not mean turning unified collective management into scattered individual management and does not mean discarding coordination or each doing things in one's own way. Without unified management, there will be no coordination, division of labor and job responsibility system. Thus, with the development of the collective economy, work groups will inevitably develop toward specialization, thus becoming "small but comprehensive" work groups which engage in comprehensive management including sideline production. This kind of work group is detrimental to comprehensively developing production and stabilizing the system of three-level ownership--ownership by the commune, the brigade and the production team--with the production team as the basic accounting unit. We must try our very best to avoid adopting this organizational form. To solve these problems, we must apply typical examples to show the way, enable the masses to voluntarily accept those methods that benefit the development of production and the consolidation of collective economy and rectify those methods that are detrimental to developing collective production and consolidating the collective economy. We must pay more attention to educating and guiding the masses. We must not force the masses to implement those methods that they are not willing to accept. Even if those methods are very good, forcing the masses to implement methods that they do not understand will not bring about good results.

Management is a science. At present, our management level is not high. In implementing the principle of "to each according to his work" and production responsibility systems, we have encountered many things which we are not familiar with or do not understand. The collective economy of our people's communes is speeding up the comprehensive development of farming, forestry, animal husbandry, sideproduction and fishery and is marching toward comprehensive management of agriculture, industry and commerce. Our mechanization and scientific farming are also making continuing progress. New conditions will set new demands on labor management. The masses will continuously create innovations in this field. We must continue to emancipate our minds, make greater efforts to study, sum up experiences, gradually create perfect production responsibility systems which suit to the specific conditions of all areas, further mobilize the enthusiasm of the masses, make new contributions to comprehensively increasing this year's agricultural output and greet the convocation of the 12th party congress with new contributions.

14 Apr Editorial

OW151345 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1146 GMT 14 Apr 80

["Full text" of RENMIN RIBAO 14 April editorial: "Earnestly Improve the Management and Administration of the People's Commune"]

[Text] Beijing, 14 Apr--During the last 2 years, in the course of eliminating chaos, restoring order and implementing various economic policies in China's rural areas, we have obtained tangible results in our initial efforts to improve the management and administration of the people's communes. In many communes and brigades, production has grown fairly rapidly. Collective accumulations and income distributed to commune members continue to increase. These achievements are inseparable from the improvement of management and administration, especially from the establishment of a system of labor management and various other systems of production responsibility.

Our party has always attached great importance to the management and administration of the collective agricultural economy. Since the beginning of the agricultural cooperative movement, it has gradually set up a fairly comprehensive administrative system within the collective economy, brought up a contingent of cadres who are specialists in management and administration and established the fine tradition of running the people's communes industriously, thriftily and democratically. All this played a tremendous role in the rapid rehabilitation and development of China's agriculture in the 1950's. However, in subsequent periods and especially during the time that Lin Biao and the gang of four ran amuck, rural areas became the scene of unceasing political movements. Normal work order was disrupted, management and administration at communes and brigades were wrecked, people's ideas were confused, the contingent was dissolved, management and administrative structures and functions were paralyzed, and rules and regulations were repudiated as a means of "control, check and suppression." This caused extremely adverse effects. While our initial efforts to improve management and administration during the last 2 years have scored fairly good results, the pernicious influence of the ultraleftist line has not been completely eliminated and the serious wounds caused by the 10-year-long turmoil have not been completely healed. Some comrades still lack sufficient understanding of the great significance of work on improving management and administration. Thus, management and administration remain weak links on the agricultural front.

A central leading comrade has pointed out that "the present level of agricultural management is too low" and that "agriculture cannot do without scientific management." For years, the collective economy of the people's communes in China has been developing slowly, its accumulation ability has been poor and the income distributed to commune members has been low. Many low-yield and troubled communes and brigades are unable to make accumulations. Even high-yield communes and brigades do not have very high accumulation abilities. In many localities, there exist so-called "high-yield but poor" brigades or counties, where grain output is fairly high--in some cases the per mu yield even exceeds 1,000 jin--but the collective economy is not strong, the commune members are not well-off and sometimes production expenses are covered by loans borrowed from banks.

A primary cause of this state of affairs is chaotic management and administration and the big waste that results. Some production teams do not have an economic accounting system. They have no fixed quota for consumption, no cost accounting and no strict financial or material management system. The phenomena of overspending, misappropriating and materials damaged and lost are serious. It is difficult for production teams to extricate themselves from poverty if there is much waste, costs are high, the economy is single-product, production avenues are few, and resources are not fully or rationally utilized.

The biggest waste is manpower. The egalitarian distribution system, which enables people to "eat in the canteen the same as everyone else" and which does not accurately reflect a person's work, has seriously dampened the peasants' enthusiasm. Last year, certain localities set up systems of production responsibility in various ways and markedly improved their labor management. However, there are still many problems and still many tasks to be carried out in a meticulous, down-to-earth way.

Improving management and administration concerns not only the development of the collective economy and the growth of commune members' income but also the modernization of agriculture. The technological reform and modernization of agriculture requires large sums. The present reality, however, is that the state is not yet able to make large investments. Therefore, funds for agricultural construction will come primarily from accumulations by the collective economy itself.

In recent years many localities have vigorously developed diversified economic undertakings and commune- and brigade-run enterprises to increase income. The purpose is to develop sideline and industrial production and accumulate needed funds to support and develop agricultural production. But agricultural production, after all, cannot entirely rely on industry and sideline production for support, and the support of industry and sideline production should not be used to justify waste resulting from mismanagement. The high waste and costs in agricultural production provide a negative proof of the potential for accumulation by agriculture itself. Last year, by greatly improving management and administration, Huanggang County in Hubei Province registered a nearly 30 percent growth in total income from agriculture, industry and sideline production. The county's production cost was reduced by a big margin and the income of every commune and brigade rose along with the production increase. The county provides solid proof of the need to improve management and administration.

Agricultural modernization means constant improvement of agricultural technology and a continuous rise in the level of mechanization. However, advanced scientific technology and machinery and equipment cannot be used maximally without advanced scientific management. Instead, the lack of this management only increases the waste. The prevailing low utilization rate and big waste of agricultural machinery in the rural communes and brigades has added to the economic burden of the peasants. Although the quality of agricultural machinery and the level of operational skills partly cause the low utilization rate and waste, mismanagement is also to blame. To keep pace with the need for agricultural reform in technology, we must learn scientific management in the relevant fields and raise the standards for management of the collective economy.

Improving management and administration and raising management standards is also necessary due to the pressing need to implement rural economic policies and win an all-round bumper agricultural harvest this year. To insure the implementation of the party's rural economic policies, we need to restore or set up a management and administrative system capable of reflecting party policies and of deepening criticism of the ultraleft line, in order to eliminate chaos and restore order in our ideas and draw clear distinctions between right and wrong.

The course of implementing economic policies in the rural areas last year was one of combining criticism of the ultraleftist line with the endeavor to improve management and administration. On the issue of labor management, for instance, while repudiating the ultraleftist egalitarian trend, we set up a system of production responsibility and various pay calculation methods which helped carry out the policy of "to each according to his work."

Improving the management and administration of communes and brigades means, in the final analysis, to run the collective economy of the people's communes in the same way as an enterprise is run. For a long period, leading party and government organizations at various levels have been used to directing agricultural production simply by administrative order. Thus, they set and issued a production plan target as if it were an instruction to be followed. They then relied on administrative orders to carry out the measures for improving production, to allocate means of production and to requisition agricultural and sideline products. What concerned the leading bodies most was whether the agricultural and sideline production tasks and agricultural tax and state purchases quotas were fulfilled.

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More often than not they showed too little concern for the economic status and efficiency of the collective economy, for the development of production, for the people's living standards or for the state of the management and administration at a people's commune. The production plan and various economic activities of the collective economy were often decided by the higher level. The collective economy seldom had the right of decision.

Such management methods and systems have greatly restricted the initiative of the cadres and peasants to develop production, suffocated their creativity and dampened their interest in production management. It is time to change this state of affairs. The contract system in production, procurement, supply and marketing adopted by Hebei's Jin County, previously discussed in this newspaper, is a good way of changing this state of affairs.

Following the readjustment of the national economy, it is necessary to turn, step by step, the collective economy of the people's communes into enterprises having a comprehensive development of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations and fishery, and simultaneously running agriculture, industry and commerce. To achieve this goal, both agricultural leading cadres and rural basic-level cadres should study economic theory hard and make special efforts to acquire an understanding on management and administration so as to master this branch of science and become experts and specialists. It is necessary to support and encourage cadres to take into account local conditions in trying to improve management and administration and in boldly innovating. While regulations and rules that have proved effective should be restored, efforts should be made to explore new problems and sum up new experiences, such as the arrangement of production zones, the specialization of labor organization, the conclusion of contracts between the state and the collectives, and so forth. Efforts must be made to enable the management and administration of the people's communes to witness a breakthrough and to advance on the basis of their past foundation.

PHOTOS OF DOMESTICALLY BUILT FIGHTER PLANE PUBLISHED

OW170735 Tokyo KYODO in English 0720 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] Beijing, April 17 KYODO--The first photograph has been published in China of a domestically built "improved new supersonic fighter" capable of carrying missiles and traveling at more than twice the speed of sound. The photograph, appearing in the CHINESE YOUNG PEOPLE'S NEWS (ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO), was accompanied by a report saying the plane had reached more than twice the speed of sound in test flights. However the name of the aircraft was not given.

Up till now the latest fighter planes in China have been the Soviet MiG-21 and China's own F-9. Successful domestic production of the new fighter will mean China now has an aircraft to rival the main Soviet fighter plane, the MiG-23, which has a top speed of 2.3 times the speed of sound.

The existence of the "mystery plane" was first revealed in the March edition of the China Aviation Research Association's monthly journal. The journal reported that the first successful test flight was made last October and that the plane could carry new missiles, but it did not publish photographs or reveal the aircraft's speed.

Western military sources in Beijing said the photograph of the plane, which has triangular wings, suggests that its design is based on the MiG-21. The sources, pointing to the fact that the plane's speed exceeds Mach 2, said there was a possibility it was fitted with a Rolls-Royce Spey engine imported from Britain.

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JIANGSU MOBILIZES TO SAVE CROPS AFFECTED BY BAD WEATHER

OW151928 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Summary] "Cadres and commune members in the rural areas of Jiangsu Province are taking urgent actions and making every effort to overcome the adversities of incessant rain, low temperatures and waterlogging to insure a bumper harvest of the summer-ripening crops this year. Despite repeated adversities that hit more than 40 million mu of barley, wheat and naked barley and rape throughout the province, the seedlings in most areas, including Xuzhou, Huaiyin, Yancheng and Yangzhou, are still growing fairly well. Some seedlings are improving as a result of meticulous field management."

In the past 2 years, Jiangsu has reaped a good summer harvest and the output of summer-ripening crops now accounts for an increasingly greater portion of the total grain output of the province. The cadres and masses attach great importance to production of the summer crops.

"This year the summer crops have been fully planted according to the set acreage target. Moreover, a greater area is planted with the fine strains of these crops and the organic fertilizers applied have also been greater than previous years. However, since the province has been hit successively by drought, a severe cold front, incessant rains, low temperatures and other natural adversities since autumn sowing last year, the growth of barley, wheat and naked barley and rape has been seriously affected, with the growth period postponed by about 1 week. According to weather forecasts, the next 2 months will possibly bring more relatively excessive rainfall. In view of this, leaders at all levels have organized the masses to promote the production of summer crops with persistent efforts."

The primary measure taken by various localities is to deepen ideological work in mobilizing the masses. The provincial people's government and many prefectures and counties have held telephone meetings for this purpose. A discussion has been carried out by the cadres and commune members in Suzhou Prefecture on whether they should leave everything to nature or have confidence in overcoming the natural adversities. This has strengthened their resolve and the whole prefecture is taking actions against excessive moisture, disease and pests, waterlogging and immaturity of crops.

Another measure is to dig drainage ditches and safeguard those existing in the fields. "Now the acreage of summer crop fields where drainage ditches have been dug has reached more than 33 million mu in the province, or 1 million mu more than the same period of 1979. More than 41,000 new auxiliary farmland water conservancy projects have been built in various localities to facilitate irrigation and drainage. Many communes and brigades have also applied a reasonable amount of top dressing to deal with the problem of frozen wheat seedlings while inspecting the seedlings and carrying out replanting where needed."

SHANDONG CCP SECRETARY OPENS PARTY LECTURE SERIES

SK170759 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Text] According to our sources, yesterday morning Comrade Wu Kaizhang, secretary of the provincial CCP committee, gave a party lecture at the Zhenzhuquan Auditorium before some 1,500 cadres and party members from various provincial departments. The subject of his lecture was 'Uphold and Defend the Nature of Our Party as the Vanguard of the Working Class.'

Comrade Wu Kaizhang dwelt on what he himself had learned after studying the question of how to understand and uphold the nature of our party as the vanguard of the working class. After stating the nature of our party, he pointed out that Communist Party members should strive to uphold and defend the party's nature as the vanguard of the working class.

He said: The long-time interference and sabotage by the ultraleftist line of Lin Biao and the gang of four and the corrosion by various nonproletarian ideologies have caused serious damage to our party. There are still problems in our provincial departments, such as improper work style within the party, overt and covert factionalism, anarchism, extreme individualism and liberalism. Inevitably these problems cause a serious adverse effect on our party's nature as the vanguard of the working class, corrode its healthy organization, damage its prestige among the masses and weaken its fighting strength.

Every Communist Party member, Comrade Wu Kaizhang stressed, should keep to the standpoint of the party, strive to enhance his party spirit, get rid of factionalism, strengthen mental cultivation, and subordinate his personal interests to the interests of the party and the people absolutely and unconditionally. He should strictly observe the discipline of the party organization, conscientiously uphold and defend the party's nature as the vanguard of the working class and contribute to the work of the four modernizations.

This party lecture was the first one of a series of lectures under a party education program sponsored by the party committee of provincial departments. The other lectures deal with the subjects of the party program, the guiding ideology, the principle of organization, the ideological and political lines and the development of the party's fine traditions. These lectures will be given by responsible comrades of the pertinent departments of the provincial CCP committee.

WEN HUI BAO URGES MOBILITY OF QUALIFIED PERSONNEL

OW161135 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Report on WEN HUI BAO 16 April article by (Wu Guangzhong) and (Ke Yiwen): "Promote Exchange of Qualified Personnel"]

[Text] The article points out: These are some defects in our current cadre system. As a result, this system does not help the discovery and training of talented persons. Moreover, it is apt to stifle or waste real talent. A lack of exchange of qualified personnel can be regarded as one of this system's maladies.

The article says: Our system is a socialist system, and our economy is a planned economy. Our system is essentially different from the system of free competition under capitalism. Qualified personnel are trained and distributed according to overall arrangements by the state, which generally insures that the relative needs of the various areas and departments for such personnel are met. Most college graduates are now generally assigned jobs suited to their special training. This is a manifestation of the superiority of our socialist system. Arranging jobs for qualified personnel according to an overall plan is conducive to maintaining social stability and developing the various sectors of the national economy in a proportionate way.

The article continues: If the national economy is to give proper play to the market's regulatory role, we should pay attention to insuring adequate mobility of qualified personnel according to the overall plan for employing such personnel so as to give full scope to their talents and specialities. This will insure more effective implementation of the principle "to each according to his own ability."

The article points out: Exchange of qualified personnel involves not only job transfers but also such possibilities as concurrently, holding two or more posts, doing some teaching in addition to working and borrowing qualified personnel on a temporary basis. The exchange of qualified personnel we advocate means mobility of such personnel according to overall arrangements made by the state in a planned and organized manner.

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In other words, these overall arrangements should be flexible and such mobility should be orderly. Persons with real ability and talent who may be granted such mobility should be only those who cannot bring their specialities into full play at their present posts or still have energy left after doing their own work and are qualified to engage in some part-time duties in other units. Those whose jobs are generally in line with their special training should keep their minds on their respective jobs. Changing one's mind as soon as one sees something new simply to satisfy one's personal whims has absolutely nothing to do with exchange of qualified personnel.

Exchange of qualified personnel involves reforming the cadre system and making careful arrangements after thorough investigation, study and analysis of the various conditions and practical and ideological problems. Only by making such investigation, study and analysis can we determine who should remain at his present post and who be granted mobility so as to bring the people's talents into full play.

SHANGHAI INCREASES HOUSING CONSTRUCTION

OW170215 Beijing XINHUA in English 0205 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] Shanghai, April 17 (XINHUA)--More than 90,000 young couples and families who used to live in crowded rooms have moved into new homes in Shanghai over the last three years.

Shanghai has speeded up housing construction since the downfall of the "gang of four". Total investment for the 1977-1979 period in housing construction exceeded that for the whole of the 1966-1976 period. From 1977 to 1979 housing with a total of 4.5 million square metres of floor space was built, which represents one-fourth of the total floor space completed over the past 30 years since Shanghai was liberated.

From 1949 to 1976, Shanghai built in the suburbs ten satellite towns with large numbers of apartment buildings, as well as many new workers' villages in the city proper where factories are concentrated, thus improving people's living conditions to some extent. However, the speed of housing construction failed to keep pace with the growth of production and population.

The municipal government allocated large amounts of funds to build houses for people after 1976. It also encourages factories to build houses with the workers' welfare funds. As a result, the houses built by the enterprises themselves over the last three years have accounted one-third of the total housing completed in Shanghai. In addition, the government also encourages former industrialists and businessmen and Overseas Chinese businessmen to build houses with their own money.

SHANGHAI AUTHORITIES LAUNCH ANTISMOKING DRIVE

OW161255 Beijing XINHUA in English 1236 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Text] Shanghai, April 16 (XINHUA)--Shanghai is currently witnessing an anti-smoking drive which began on April 7, World Health Day, and will continue until the end of this month or longer.

Anti-smoking proposals have been put into effect. Smoking is prohibited in hospitals, conference halls, theatres, kindergartens, schools, and buses and other public places. Students are forbidden to smoke. Cigarette cases and match box covers must carry anti-smoking warnings. People are advised not to offer cigarettes to others.

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The mass drive was initiated by twelve organizations, among them the city medical association, the trade union, the women's federation, the education bureau and the city Communist Youth League committee. Earlier, an anti-smoking mass meeting was held on the eve of World Health Day.

Anti-smoking propaganda is now being carried by the local papers and radio and television stations as well as in work places at the basic level. A film entitled "Smoking Is Harmful to Health" is now playing in all the cinemas in the city. The drive is apparently being well received by the Shanghai people.

At the No. 14 woolen sweater factory, ten "old addicts" formed an anti-smoking group and took a pledge to refrain from smoking. Under their influence, more than ten anti-smoking groups have been organized. In the Shanghai alloy factory, the results of an opinion poll show that 90 percent of the girls in the factory would not marry men who smoked, and that 70 percent of the young men had made up their minds to give up smoking.

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ANHUI COLLEGE COURSE--The propaganda and culture-education departments of the Anhui provincial party committee recently called a meeting to discuss questions over how to strengthen political theory courses in all of Anhui's colleges. The meeting also discussed a speech delivered by First Secretary Zhang Jingfu at the recently held provincial meeting of party secretaries at prefectural and municipal levels and the Education Ministry's measures for trial use to improve and strengthen political theory courses in all institutions of higher learning. It was pointed out that only by stepping up education on the fundamental theory of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought will it be possible for the students to consciously adhere to the four fundamental principles, follow the correct orientation in study and make greater contributions to the four modernizations. The meeting also pointed out that to improve the teaching of political theory in all colleges, it is first necessary to emancipate our minds, adhere to the principle that practice is the only criterion of truth, and eliminate the pernicious influence of Lin Biao and the gang of four. [Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Apr 80 OW]

FUJIAN ENERGY, TRANSPORT DOCUMENTS--Recently the Fujian Provincial CCP Committee and the provincial people's government approved the document on the report of the existing problems in communications and transport and the suggestions for solving them, and the document on saving energy and strengthening management of motor vehicles. The two documents demanded that it is necessary to promote communications and transport in Fujian as soon as possible. The documents also pledged to strengthen the forces of the communications bureaus in the prefectures, municipalities and counties, establish and put on a sound basis the communications and transport command at all levels, and implement and popularize the planned use of transport and transport contracts. The documents decided to strengthen the maintenance of highways and waterways as well as increasing the shipping schedules. The departments of railways, highways and shipping have also adopted some corresponding measures. [Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1035 GMT 9 Apr 80 HK]

JIANGSU POSTAL FRONT--Jiangsu Province's postal front has launched a Red flag emulation campaign in an effort to speed up the delivery of newspapers, letters and parcels. In 1979, some 5 million bags of letters and parcels were delivered on 29 major rail and highway postal routes. In addition, some 14 million bags of letters and parcels were handled by 60 postal offices in cities and counties. Now 46 cities and counties in Jiangsu receive the XINHUA RIBAO within 24 hours. [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Apr 80 OW]

JIANGSU MODERNIZATION DRIVE--Jiangsu recently held a provincial work conference on distinguishing laborers from industrialists and businessmen in Nanjing. In 1956, large numbers of small businessmen, peddlers and small handicraftsmen and other laborers were classified as capitalist industrialists and businessmen, and were badly treated. To mobilize their enthusiasm for modernization, it is now very important to distinguish them from industrialists and businessmen. The conference called on party committees at all levels to do this work well. [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Apr 80 OW]

NANJING PLA THEORETICAL CLASS--A theoretical training class run by the Nanjing PLA units for their party members and cadres at the divisional and corps levels recently came to an end. The participants in the class studied mainly the "guiding principles for inner-party political life" and discussed measures to implement these "guiding principles" and to revive and carry forward the army's glorious traditions. In his speech at the class, Du Ping, political commissar of the Nanjing PLA units, called on leading cadres at various levels to be models in implementing these "guiding principles" and to take practical action in strengthening party building. The class lasted 18 days. [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 13 Apr 80 OW]

JIANGXI FINANCIAL REVENUE--In the first quarter of 1980, financial revenue in Jiangxi increased by 15.3 percent over the corresponding period of 1979. As a result of the extensive launching of the movement to increase production and practice economy, the total value of industrial output in the first quarter of 1980 in the province increased by 12.8 percent over the corresponding period of 1979. The output value of light and textile industries increased by 30.8 percent. The increase in the total value of industrial output has increased the financial revenues of the industrial enterprises to the higher authorities by 61.9 percent over the corresponding period for 1979. The income from the financial revenue of the transport enterprises to the higher authorities also increased by 11.8 percent over the corresponding period for 1979. The financial revenue accrued in the first quarter of 1980 accounted for 23.6 percent of the year's quotas. This was an increase of 10 percent over the corresponding period for 1979. [Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Apr 80 HK]

JIANGXI FOREIGN TRADE--In the first quarter of 1980, the purchasing volume of the nine main products for export in Jiangxi increased substantially over the corresponding period for 1979. By the end of March, the total purchasing volume in foreign trade throughout the province increased by 42.6 percent over the corresponding period for 1979. The chemical and medicine industry increased by 2.1 times, while equipment increased by 2.9 times, machinery by 1.1 times, light industrial products by 70.4 percent and textile products by 70.8 percent. Output of grain, edible oil and foodstuffs increased by 21.5 percent, metal and ores increased by 13 percent and handicraft products increased by 7 percent. [Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Apr 80 HK]

SHANDONG DISCIPLINE INSPECTION CONFERENCE--A provincial work conference on discipline inspection was held from 26 March to 3 April in Jinan, Shandong. Wu Kaizhang, secretary of the provincial CCP committee, made a speech. The conference summed up the discipline inspection work done in 1979 and set up the following central tasks for 1980: To straighten out party style, to enforce party discipline, to insure the thorough implementation of the party's political, ideological and organizational lines, and to see to it that the four basic principles of the party Central Committee are carried out in all party organizations. [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 4 Apr 80 SK]

SHANDONG ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING SOCIETY--Deputies of those engaged in electrical engineering work or teaching it in Shandong Province met in Jinan Municipality from 28 to 30 March. During the meeting they decided to change the former provincial power engineering society to the provincial electrical engineering society. A new board of directors was elected. [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 3 Apr 80 SK]

HUBEI'S CHEN PIXIAN SPEAKS ON LEARNING FROM SHANGHAI

HK170157 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Excerpts] The Xianning Prefectural CCP Committee invited 204 Shanghai master craftsmen to the prefecture to pass on advanced technology and management methods. They held a forum with comrades responsible for industry in the prefecture's counties and comrades of factories concerned. Hubei Provincial CCP Committee First Secretary Chen Pixian gave a speech at the forum on the morning of 14 April.

The Shanghai master craftsmen were well acquainted with Comrade Chen Pixian. They enquired after each other's health when they met.

Comrade Chen Pixian said at the forum: Shanghai is a city with advanced levels of industry, science and technology, culture and education in China. The people of Shanghai have glorious revolutionary traditions. In the past 6 and more months, Shanghai master craftsmen have done a lot of work in Xianning Prefecture's enterprises and have played a very great role in stimulating the advance amid readjustment of the prefecture's local industries.

Comrade Chen Pixian said: Xianning has quickly achieved notable results in learning from Shanghai, but we must certainly not be content with this. It is necessary to learn a bit more, a bit faster and a bit better, and push to a new stage the effort to learn Shanghai's advanced technology and management methods. Not only Xianning Prefecture but the whole province should make efforts to learn Shanghai's advanced technology and management methods, so that Shanghai's advanced technology and management experiences can bloom and bear fruit in Hubei.

The participating comrades of Xianning Prefecture and its counties and the enterprises concerned seriously summed up experiences in learning from Shanghai in the previous stage, studied new measures, and expressed resolve to respond to the demand of Comrade Chen Pixian and push to a new stage the effort to learn and introduce Shanghai's progressive technology and management methods.

HUBEI: WUCHANG COUNTY PEASANT ASSOCIATION HOLDS CONGRESS

HK170252 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Text] The Wuchang County Peasant Association, the first county peasant association to be established in the province, held its first congress from 6 to 8 April. The congress was attended by 514 delegates from peasant associations at all levels in the county, who discussed and decided on the work and tasks of the peasant association, and democratically elected the first committee of the Wuchang County Peasant Association. Huang Zhizhen, secretary of the provincial CCP committee; Rao Xingli, member of the Standing Committee of the provincial CCP committee and vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress; and Meng Xiaopeng, secretary of the Wuhan Municipal CCP Committee, delivered speeches at the congress, extending warm greetings. The county CCP committee and people's government, and the trade union, CYL and women's organizations delivered greetings messages.

The Wuchang County Peasant Association is the first peasant organization in Hubei which has developed from a poor and lower-middle peasant association to a peasant association. After the third plenary session, in the wake of the shift of work focus, the peasant masses urgently demanded to have a peasant association suited to current situation. After the beginning of spring this year, the provincial CCP committee decided to carry out experimental work in Wuchang County in developing the poor and lower-middle peasant association into a peasant association.

The county convened an enlarged meeting of the poor and lower-middle peasant association committee, and invited cadres and representatives of the masses concerned to hold warm discussions on the questions of whether the continued existence of the poor and lower-middle peasant association was needed in the new situation, whether the establishment of a new kind of peasant organization was required, and what kind of peasant organization should be set up. They unified their thinking and issued a resolution on developing the poor and lower-middle peasant associations throughout the county into peasant associations. This evoked a strong response throughout the country.

In the course of preparing the establishment of the peasant association, the provincial, municipal and county CCP committees strengthened leadership, listened to reports and provided specific guidance. As a result, the guiding ideology for the work was clear, the policies were steady, methods were appropriate and progress was smooth. Relatively good results were achieved. After more than a month's hard work by the cadres and masses of the county and the provincial CCP committee's trial-point work team, all levels of the country held congresses of peasant association members and democratically elected peasant association committee members trusted by the masses. Basic-level peasant association organizations were set up everywhere. The total number of commune peasant association congress delegates was 5,151, 77.9 percent of whom came from poor and lower-middle peasant families, while 15.7 percent came from middle peasant and other laboring families and 6.4 percent came from landlord and rich peasant families. The delegates thus covered a broad spectrum and were representative and progressive.

The peasant association is a mass organization voluntarily set up by the peasantry. Its scope is broader than that of the poor and lower-middle peasant association. All peasants can apply to join the association, with the exception of landlords and rich peasants whose labels have not yet been removed and those whose behavior has been very bad since their labels were removed, together with criminal elements deprived of their political rights. Thus, there is unprecedented broad unity among the peasantry, which stimulates the political situation of stability and unity in the rural areas, mobilizes positive factors in all aspects and benefits the four modernizations. After joining the peasant association, the peasant masses enjoy equal rights in politics, economics, culture and labor. All sit on the same bench, and hold meetings and debate major affairs together. Production is thus done with great enthusiasm.

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HUNAN PARTY SCHOOL FORUM--Jia Linyi, secretary of the Hunan Provincial CCP Committee, pointed out at a recent forum of the Hunan party school that at present the contents of the party school's teaching must revolve around the party's ideological, political and organizational lines and stress the study of the fundamental principle of Marxism, Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought and the party's important documents. He said that it is necessary to guide everyone to obtain a clearer picture of the relationship between theory and practice and the relationship between emancipating our minds and persisting in the four basic principles so as to proceed from reality in teaching. It is also necessary to obtain a clearer picture of the relationship between politics and economics, organize everyone to seriously study the "guiding principles for the party's political life" and conduct ideological and political education. A total of 300 persons took part in the forum. [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 3 Apr 80 HK]

CHANGSHA PUBLIC SECURITY RALLY--In April, the Changsha Municipal Public Security Bureau held a rally for 215 progressive collectives and 1,712 progressive individuals who have done well in rectifying public order in the municipality. The rally also cited 17 pace-setting collectives and 18 pace-setting individuals involved in public order work. (Wang Jianbin), director of the Changsha Municipal Public Security Bureau, spoke, revealing that crimes in the municipality are on the decrease monthly and pointing out importance of public order work. [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 10 Apr 80 BK]

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RENMIN RIBAO ON STUDY OF 'GUIDING PRINCIPLES' IN KUNMING PLA

HK170719 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 16 Apr 80 p 3

[Report by reporters Yang Dengqu and Li Shiyuan: "Resolve To Eliminate Factionalism, Jointly Work for the Four Modernizations--Kunming PLA Cadres Study 'Guiding Principles'"]

[Text] Cadres at and above division level who took part in the enlarged meeting of the party committee of the Kunming PLA units studied the spirit of the fifth plenary session and the "guiding principles for inner-party political life" and discussed the importance of party spirit and the harm of factionalism. They resolved to eliminate factionalism and to uphold and improve party leadership in order to strengthen the unity of the revolutionary ranks and enhance the party's combat effectiveness.

During the 10-year turmoil, the Kunming PLA units deeply suffered interference and sabotage by Lin Biao and the "gang of four." This had done great harm to the building of army units. Comrades attending the enlarged meeting of the party committee unanimously held that it is the common wish of the party and the people to eliminate factionalism. Now that this has been written into the "guiding principles," anyone who carries out factional activities inside the party will be punished according to party rules and regulations.

During their study and discussions, all participating comrades measured themselves by the standards of the "guiding principles," conscientiously examined the work they had done in the past and summed up experiences and lessons. Army Political Commissar Fan Xinyou [5400 2450 0645] said: Lin Biao and the "gang of four" banded together and tried to replace the party with their own faction and to bring pressure to bear on the party. They practiced factionalism and pitted their faction against other people. Where factionalism reached, unrest followed. We must never take that road again. Division Commander Qiao Minglai [0829 2494 0171] cited concrete facts to illustrate the importance of eliminating factionalism. When the "gang of four" ran amuck, a small number of people in one of their regiments practiced factionalism and undermined the unity of the party committee. As a result, this regiment lagged behind in every field of work. After the downfall of the "gang of four," it started a rectification drive to "eliminate factionalism and strengthen unity" reorganized its leading group, strengthened the unity of the party committee and greatly improved the building of its army units. In the self-defensive counterattack against Vietnam, the party committee of this regiment worked with one heart and one mind and achieved splendid results on the battlefield. The regiment gained a collective award of merit, second class. There also emerged in this regiment a large number of heroic collectives and individuals, including the "heroic battalion," the "Fierce Tiger Company," the "Fierce Tiger 9th Company," "combat hero of the Dong Cunrui-type" Tao Shaowen and combat heroes Jiang Jinzhu, Chu Wanlin and Li Guanghui. Qiao Minglai said with emotion: "We cannot move a single step if we practice factionalism and create splits; however, we can advance from victory to victory if we stress the party spirit and work for unity."

Comrades attending the enlarged meeting held that factionalism, a persistent ailment which had done great harm to the party, has not yet been eliminated. Why is it that there is always unrest and crime in some places? Why is it that some places and units are slow in implementing the party's policies and redressing frameups and unjust cases? The participating comrades said: An important reason for this is that some people are still practicing factionalism. Army Commander and Red Army veteran Chen Jiagui [7115 1367 6311], who is a Communist Party member of 43 years standing, and military subdistrict Political Commissar Lu Fengge [0712 7364 2706] who joined the party in 1938, said: Those who still cling to factionalism, though small in number, would not hesitate to act if the climate seemed right. The present political situation of stability and unity was hard-won, we must cherish it as we do our eyes and resolutely wage struggle against those who practice factionalism.

In the course of study, the participating comrades made a concrete analysis of those who still cling to factionalism and refuse to mend their ways despite repeated admonitions. They found that some of these people are those with vested interest who rose to power by following Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and made trouble during the 10-year turmoil; some are obsessed with the desire for personal gain and fame and would vent their discontent with the party and recruit a bunch of individuals ready to rise up against the authorities when they do not get what they want; and some bear savage hatred against the party's present policies. Through study and discussion, comrades attending the enlarged meeting of the party committee came to the conclusion that to truly eliminate factionalism and strengthen unity, it is necessary to pay attention to conducting deepgoing education in party spirit among the party members to make them understand what party spirit and factionalism are. Organizationally, it is necessary to make it our practice to avoid exclusiveness, appoint people on their merits and promote cadres to leading positions who are honest and upright and have a strong party spirit. Above all, it is necessary to take the interests of the whole into account, stress party spirit and unity, give no thought to personal gains or losses, forget about personal grudges, stop quibbling over old scores, unite and look forward.

BRIEFS

GUIYANG PUBLIC SECURITY CONFERENCE--In order to strengthen economic and cultural security work and insure the smooth progress of the four modernizations, the Guiyang Municipal Public Security Bureau held a conference on economic and cultural security work from 1 to 5 April. The participants said that the economic and cultural security departments are responsible for the glorious yet difficult tasks. In doing security work, it is necessary to resolutely implement the principle of taking prevention as the main requirement, insuring security and dealing blows at the enemy, strengthening investigation and tracking down of crimes and consolidating and developing the political situation of stability and unity. [Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 10 Apr 80 HK]

XIZANG HIGHWAY BRIDGES--Lhasa, 13 Apr--Engineers who are upgrading roads in Tibet have built concrete bridges in place of nearly all the old wooden bridges on the region's two main highways. The two roads, the Qinghai-Tibet road and the Sichuan-Tibet road, which cover more than 2,000 kilometers within Tibet, link the region with the inner parts of China across mountains, valleys and swift-flowing rivers. Because of the bad state of the bridges, traffic was often halted. Now all the 53 bridges on the Qinghai road and 216 of the 256 bridges on the Sichuan road have been replaced by reinforced concrete structures. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0700 GMT 13 Apr 80 OW]

KUNMING PLA PROGRESSIVES' CIRCULAR--The Political Department of the Kunming PLA units recently issued a circular on launching activities of learning from Lu Shicai, Sun Anding and (Chen Baiping). Recently, the Military Commission issued an order to award the glorious title of "model military surgeon" to Lu Shicai, "good pilot who wholeheartedly served the revolution" to Sun Anding and "Lei Feng-type cadre" to (Chen Baiping). The circular cited the three award winners as the outstanding elements in the modernization within the army and the new Lei Fengs on the road of the new Long March. The circular called on the PLA men to learn from their application of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought to guide their ideology and action and their spirit of striving to be the shock troops in the new Long March as well as their style of cherishing the people, uniting the comrades and persisting in arduous struggle. [Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Apr 80 HK]

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
NORTH REGION

R 1

XINHUA SURVEYS PEOPLE'S DEPUTIES ON 'FOUR BIGS' ABOLITION

OW170808 Beijing XINHUA in English 0717 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] Beijing, April 17 (XINHUA)--To be allowed to put up big-character posters anywhere along the streets to defame any person that one chooses is not the kind of freedom the people want, nor are the great debates that often lead to endless controversy and splits among the people.

This was the view voiced by Professor Wen Jiasi of Beijing University and shared by many other deputies to the Beijing Municipal People's Congress and by committee members of the municipal people's political consultative conference at their recent simultaneous sessions.

They said this in discussing a motion to abolish the provision in the Constitution on the "four bigs", namely, the practice of speaking out freely, airing views fully, holding great debates and putting up big-character posters. The "four bigs" sound very democratic, but were often abused by some people to stir up factional disputes, they said. A flood of big-character posters was used to manipulate public opinion and left no chance for the attacked individuals to defend themselves.

Tao Dayong, a committee member of the municipal people's political consultative conference and dean of the Economics Department at Beijing Teachers University, noted that Lin Biao and the gang of four had made use of the "four bigs" to stir up factionalism and anarchism, and the subsequent damage done to the political life and economy of the country were grave.

He said that socialist democracy was the most extensive democracy and a democracy for hundreds of millions of people. The "four bigs" could not help people to achieve such extensive democracy, he said. He recalled that as the so-called movement to repulse the right opportunist tendencies unfolded in late 1975 and early 1976, the big-character posters which flooded the campuses of Qinghua and Beijing universities were entirely at the disposal of the gang of four and became their tools to defile public opinion. "The Xidan Wall", which emerged after the fall of the gang, was later also utilized by a few people, he said.

Many deputies cited the ways in which the people can express their views freely. These channels include the people's congresses and people's political consultative conferences at all levels, the workers representatives conferences in enterprises and the election of grassroots cadres there, the mass meetings held in people's communes and their sub-divisions to canvass opinions of the peasants on matters of management, the activities of democratic parties, the government offices set up to handle cases presented by the people, the special columns reserved by newspapers for printing letters from readers, and the policy of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend".

BEIJING RIBAO COMMENTATOR ON MAKING GOOD PRODUCTION PLANS

HK160842 BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 1 Apr 80 p 1

[BEIJING RIBAO commentator's article: "Learn How To Predict Things"]

[Text] Beijing Municipality's industrial production situation in the first quarter of this year was very good. During the first quarter, the total value of industrial output and particularly the output value of light and textile industries and that part of the profits turned over to the state increased by a relatively large margin as compared with the same period last year. As a result, leaders at all levels and the masses of staff and workers are inspired and enthusiastic. In addition to other reasons for achieving these successes, an important reason is that the industrial production plan for this year was determined at the beginning of this year, thus enabling participants in the industrial production to achieve a relatively clear understanding of how things stand, to be relatively intent on their work and to use energy and resources where they were most needed. The conventional passive state of affairs in which people carried out work while taking a wait-and-see attitude, work was carried out in a disorderly fashion and annual production plans being readjusted in the fourth quarter has finally been changed. The 5th plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, which was held recently and closed victoriously, adopted a resolution on convening the 12th CCP before the scheduled date to discuss working out a long-term program for the development of the national economy, as well as an economic structure and a plan and structure for education that are suited to the needs of this development. This policy decision of the Central Committee will further eliminate the chaotic state of affairs created by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" who ran amuck for 10 years and will further develop the situation in which there are both leadership and order, point the way forward and set the goals and, provide the conditions for victory and confidence. This situation now has taken shape in the main.

This situation provides unprecedentedly fine conditions for realizing our four modernizations and enables us to do a still better job of giving full play to the superiority of the socialist planned economy and to bring China's national economy into the orbit of long-term, proportionate and high-speed development. However, in order to make concrete changes, we must make subjective efforts. An important prerequisite is that leading organs and cadres at all levels must learn how to predict things, be good at scientifically predicting the law of the development of objective things among numerous and complicated phenomena and correctly work out short-term and long-term programs according to the objective law for their own districts, departments and units.

Since China is currently in a period of readjusting its national economy, there are many, many kinds of problems to be solved and relatively great changes have already taken place. Under these circumstances, is it still possible for us to bring our foresight into full play? The answer is: Yes. We are completely capable of doing so. Moreover, this is also a special requirement. Now that we are doing all we can to successfully readjust in 3 years the proportional relations among various sectors of the national economy which have become seriously maladjusted for a long time, to enable agriculture, light and heavy industries and all industrial departments to achieve a relatively coordinated development, to achieve rational relations between accumulation and consumption and to achieve rational urban construction relations between "flesh" and "bone", all areas, departments and units must achieve a clear understanding of their positions in the whole national economy. That is to say they must clearly understand whether their products and construction items are in short, full or excess supply and whether their production plans and construction items should be carried out or abandoned. [paragraph continues]

They must also achieve a clear understanding of things that should be promoted or abandoned, products for which output should be increased, products which need to be improved and products should be changed colors and designs. All these issues must be conscientiously analyzed in terms of the whole national economy, otherwise we will be incapable of correctly deciding on the orientation of the development and will have great difficulty in holding our ground even if programs have been worked out. At the same time, we must clearly understand the actual current conditions of the material base and technical force in our own areas, departments and units, clearly understand our weak points and possible difficulties in development and clearly understand the required corresponding changes in material conditions and the contingents of staff and workers. Without doing so, we will be unable to correctly decide on our own measures for success. Only by achieving a clear understanding of the situation can we have great determination and correct methods. If a leader of an area, department or unit does not have a complete understanding of the place under his command, has a hazy, vague notion about the prospects for development of his place and is only accustomed to muddling through, it is simply impossible for this leader to do well in readjusting the proportional relations between his area, department or unit and that of his counterparts. It is possible that this leader may even land himself in a situation in which the more he readjusts, the more uncoordinated conditions he will create.

Judging by the reform of the economic management system, we can see that it is quite necessary for leaders of all areas, departments and units to learn how to predict things. The party Central Committee and the State Council are determined to systematically carry out a comprehensive reform of China's current economic management system. Although major reforms remain to be further investigated and studied, a general orientation for reforming the economic management system has already been determined. This general orientation means meeting the needs of the development of the national economy and properly expanding the self-management rights of localities and enterprises. Beijing Municipality last year conducted tests in expanding the self-management rights of enterprises in over 360 selected enterprises which put the stress on profit retention. The self-management rights of agricultural units and other departments have also been expanded to a greater or lesser extent. During this year, we must further expand the range of the self-management rights of enterprises in management planning, handling of goods and materials and personnel management. This kind of expansion of self-management rights will increase the powers of various areas, departments and enterprises and will also make their responsibilities heavier. All areas, departments and units must resolutely fulfill all plans and quotas assigned by higher authorities and strive to achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in overfulfilling all plans and quotas, they must also strive to emancipate their minds, set the machines in motion, proceed from reality, strive to tap potentials, find good markets, voluntarily try in every possible way to tap all possible avenues for increasing production and income and create more material wealth for the state. To achieve these, we must improve our ability to predict things. In making arrangements for capital construction and buying equipment, we must conscientiously proceed from actual needs and possibilities, differentiate what is primary from what is secondary and do things in order of importance and urgency. We must guard against blindly deciding on projects, creating waste and harassing people and wasting money.

Strengthening foresight is something completely new for many comrades who are accustomed to merely accepting the instructions of higher authorities. To strengthen their foresight, these comrades will have to conscientiously exert great efforts.

First of all, these comrades must conscientiously study the basic theory of Marxism and the party's line, principles and policies and understand the overall situation of the development of the national economy. At the same time, they must conscientiously study and master the science and technology and management knowledge that is related to their own departments, master ways to handle affairs in accordance with the objective economic law and be determined to become experts. Of course, it will be difficult to master all these things in a short time. Nevertheless, only by making unceasing progress in these fields can we avoid falling behind in this era which is speedily developing.

Secondly, these comrades must uphold the dialectical materialist ideological line, go deep into reality and make investigations and studies in a truth-seeking way. They must investigate and understand the present supply-and-demand condition of their products and the prospects for developing their products in urban and rural areas and in the domestic and foreign markets. They must investigate and understand the development of science, technology, management and advanced levels inside and outside China that relate to their own trades and professions and tangibly master this economic and technological information. They must investigate and understand the sources of funds and the supply of raw and processed materials that are needed for expanding their production and the present conditions and prospects for the supply of sources of water, coal, electricity, oil and other energy resources. They must investigate and understand their existing material equipment, technical forces and the level of their contingents of staff and workers and the ways to further improve them. They must investigate and understand the amount of money that they are required to invest in educating their cadres, staff and workers and in developing their scientific and technological research. They must investigate and understand how many additional supplementary and service facilities are needed for forming complete sets which are required for expanding their production scale. They must also investigate and understand the proper pace and measures for raising the living standards of the masses. All leading cadres should have a head for "figures" concerning the above-mentioned things. Only by doing so can they take the initiative in having the development of events well in hand and can they be in an invincible position.

At the same time, they must drop pretentious airs, immerse themselves among the masses, modestly learn from all experts and conscientiously sum up the practical experiences gained by the masses. In particular, they must pay attention to overcoming the prejudice against intellectuals and the disbelief in intellectuals, earnestly respect the opinions and proposals made by well-trained experts, earnestly and sincerely consult well-trained experts, give full play to the intelligence and wisdom of well-trained experts and strive to work out programs on the basis of science.

We should admit that even if we make great efforts, we will still encounter unexpected things. Therefore, in working out plans, we must take a broad and long-term view, allow for unforeseen circumstances and work out several tentative plans so that it will still be possible to make changes when new conditions emerge and to quickly make strategic decisions for adapting ourselves to new circumstances.

BAI JIEFU COMMENTS BEIJING ADVANCED FAMILY PLANNING UNITS

SKI70030 [Editorial Report] Beijing City Service in Mandarin at 1030 GMT on 15 April carries a report on a meeting held by the Beijing Municipal People's Government to commend Red banner units and advanced collectives in promoting family planning. Due to very poor reception neither the date and place of the meeting can be heard, nor can the length of the reports be determined. Bai Jiefu, vice mayor of the municipality, spoke at the meeting, according to the report.

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PRC
NORTH REGION

HU YAOBANG LETTER ENCOURAGES HEBEI'S YI COUNTY AFFORESTATION

HK170614 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 10 Apr 80

[Excerpts] According to HEBEI RIBAO, under the earnest concern of a leading comrade of the Central Committee, the people of Yi County have scored good results in building up the mountain areas, with the emphasis on afforestation. Yi County is an old revolutionary base. Comrade Hu Yaobang, who fought there in the past, wrote a personal letter to the county CCP committee on 17 April last year, proposing: "It is necessary to get a good grasp of afforestation in view of the many barren mountains and hills in the county." Comrade Hu Yaobang's letter has encouraged and mobilized the cadres and masses of the county to make great efforts to build up the mountain areas. Artificial afforestation was carried out on 49,000 mu last year.

HEBEI RIBAO carries an editorial note on this report. It says: Yi County is an old revolutionary base. Comrade Hu Yaobang, who fought there in the past, is extremely concerned for the production and livelihood of the people in the old liberated areas. Comrade Hu Yaobang wrote a letter to the Yi County CCP Committee on 17 April last year. The letter said: "I hope that you will mobilize the cadres and masses throughout the county to do everything possible to achieve a great all-round bumper harvest this year. To achieve this aim, it is necessary to seriously demand that the cadres throughout the county enhance their party spirit and improve their work style. It is particularly necessary to impose demands on the cadres. They are forbidden to pursue factionalism and disunity any more. They are forbidden to submit false reports and go in for formalism. They are forbidden to seek base and comfort and pursue privilege. They are forbidden to act as high officials and mandarins and issue blind commands. It is certain that production cannot be done badly so long as the cadres are good. There are very many barren mountains and hills in Yi County. I hope that you will seriously study the question of farmland capital construction. For many years some of our comrades have just regarded farmland capital construction as building water conservancy projects and producing chemical fertilizer and tractors. Of course, I am not blindly opposed to all these things. However, I hold that it is still more important to plant forests, to grow timber forests, and plant walnuts, persimmons, chestnuts, dates and other dry fruit trees. We should simultaneously promote afforestation by communes, brigades and households. We should cultivate tree seeds and sapling nurseries on the hillsides and act in a thoroughgoing way. By planting forests we can produce water and grow grain, produce light industry products, and promote local small industries. I hope that you will carefully study this problem."

All places in the province, not just Yi County, and especially the counties in the mountain areas, must strive to fulfill these demands put forward by Comrade Yaobang. We hope that everyone will further carefully study these issues, make plans, and organize plan implementation. We should build up new mountain areas clothed in trees and abounding in waters.

ZHONG HUI SPEAKS AT NEI MONGGOL ECONOMIC FORUM

SK170620 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] According to our sources, the Nei Monggol Autonomous Regional CCP Committee and the regional people's government held a forum on economic affairs on 12 April. The forum was presided over by Comrade Kong Fei. Comrade Zhou Hui spoke on how to successfully carry out the 5-year and the 10-year plans for Nei Monggol's economic construction.

He pointed out that the premise for successfully carrying out these plans is to continually and penetratingly criticize ultraleftism and further understand and master the laws of nature governing in Nei Monggol and the basic socialist laws of economics in line with the experiences and lessons learned from economic construction in Nei Monggol over the past 30 years.

At the beginning of his speech, Comrade Zhou Hui analyzed the economic situation of Nei Monggol. He said: With an area more than 4,000 km from east to west, Nei Monggol is a large region abounding in natural resources. Although we have scored great achievements in economic construction over the past 30 years, we have also taken quite a roundabout course in our work. In particular, due to a 10-year catastrophe, Nei Monggol has changed from a region of surplus to one of receiving relief. In addition to long-term political turmoil and abnormal population growth, the main reason for this is that we violated the laws of nature and the laws of economics in developing economic construction, adopted measures regardless of local conditions, ignored the practical results of these measures, failed to do our best at everything and enthusiastically initiated projects without thinking of the results--all of which were caused by the influence of ultraleftism. This resulted in the disturbance of ecological equilibrium, the imbalanced development between industry and agriculture, the imbalanced development of farming, forestry, animal husbandry and sideline production in agriculture and the imbalanced state between accumulation and consumption, which seriously hampered the development of productive forces.

Comrade Zhou Hui continued: Nei Monggol gained profound experience and lessons during our region's change from one of surplus to one of receiving relief. However, there are still quite a few people who are apathetic in their thinking and do not clearly understand the experiences and lessons obtained over the past 30 years. This shows that in many economic fields the pernicious influence of ultraleftism has still not been touched on realistically. Therefore, in order to successfully carry out the plans, the first thing we should do is to continually and penetratingly criticize ultraleftism and emancipate our minds in line with reality.

Secondly, leaders at all levels and all departments should conduct in-depth and painstaking investigations and studies so as to find out the real situation. All leading cadres at or above the league, municipal, department and bureau levels should personally write investigation reports and record their opinions based on their investigations and studies.

Thirdly, it is necessary to extensively listen to the opinions of experts, professors, scientists and technicians, model workers and experienced managerial personnel. From now until the eve of National Day, all trades and professions should unfold mass investigations and discussions and put forward two or more plans for comparison and then submit them to the fourth regional party congress for further discussion.

Comrade Zhou Hui said: To do well the 5-year and the 10-year plans for economic construction is very important to the orientation and the speed of Nei Monggol economic construction in the future. If we do a good job at it, we will be able to advance steadily towards the goal of the four modernizations according to the plans, but if we fail to do a good job, then we will take a roundabout course once again. He called on leaders at all levels and all departments, experts and professors of social and natural sciences, and scientific and technological workers to show concern over doing this work well.

Attending the forum were leading comrades of the party and political organizations, including Yun Shiyong, Peng Mengyu, Hao Xiushan, Chen Bingyu and Ba-tu-ba-gen. Also attending were responsible persons of various departments, commissions and offices, responsible persons of units and bureaus concerned, experts, professors, engineers and some of the comrades who participated the regional light industrial conference.

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
NORTHEAST REGION

S 1

SHENYANG PLA UNITS TO AID UNIVERSITIES IN MILITARY TRAINING

SK170538 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] The headquarters and the Political Department of the Shenyang PLA units issued a circular which urged all the subordinate units to help local colleges and universities in the military training of college students. The circular stated that after discussions between the units and the departments concerned of the local government, it was decided that the units would send cadres and fighters to local colleges and universities to assist in the military training. The circular urged all units to select those who possess good political thinking, honest and upright work style and fairly high military and political qualifications to take charge of this task. The circular stated that it is necessary to educate the cadres and fighters who are charged with this task to carry forward the fine traditions of our army, to conscientiously respect the leadership of the CCP committees of the colleges and universities, to be modest and prudent, to observe discipline and to pay attention to safety in order to fulfill the task successfully.

BRIEFS

JILIN POWER TRANSMISSION PROJECT--A project to transform a power transmission line started on 25 March in Jilin Province. The 66-kilometer power transmission line runs from Shulan County to Jiache County. The project is to raise the transmission voltage from 154,000 volts to 220,000 volts. Upon completion of the project, the capacity of this line will be doubled. [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 3 Apr 80 SK]

JILIN AIR DEFENSE INSTALLATIONS--On 5 April, deputies to the second session of the Fifth Jilin Provincial People's Congress visited the Changchun municipal people's air defense installations--underground shopping centers, hostels and clubs--and viewed a color film at a club. [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 5 Apr 80 SK]

JILIN MEMORIAL SERVICE--A memorial service for (Shi Yunfeng) was held on the afternoon of 28 March in Changchun, Jilin Province. Attending the memorial service were leading persons of the Jilin provincial and the Changchun municipal CCP and revolutionary committees including Li Diping, Yu Ke, (Wang Jiping) and (Jin Jianmin). (Gao Yongqing), deputy secretary of the CCP committee of the Changchun No 1 Optical Instrument Plant to which (Shi Yunfeng) belonged during his lifetime, delivered the memorial speech. (Shi Yunfeng) was killed on 19 December 1976 at age 28 by the gang of four, the former principal responsible person of the provincial CCP committee and their ilk. [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Mar 80 SK]

JILIN CYL CIRCULAR--The Jilin Provincial CYL Committee recently issued a circular on celebrating the 61st anniversary of the May 4th Movement. The circular urged all CYL organizations to aim at inheriting the tradition of this movement while holding the celebrations. CYL organizations at all levels, the circular said, should educate the young people to adhere to the correct political orientation, uphold the four basic principles and work wholeheartedly for the four modernizations by carrying forward the revolutionary spirit of the May 4th Movement. [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 31 Mar 80 SK]

JILIN FIRE PREVENTION--The Jilin Provincial Revolutionary Committee recently issued a circular to all municipal and autonomous prefectural people's governments and all prefectural administrative offices, urging them to take necessary measures to prevent fires during the current spring season. [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Apr 80 SK]

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